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The
Constitution Rules
and Bye Laws
of the
Medical Society
of Augusta
Georgia

Medical Society
of
Richmond Co
Georgia
(1822)

Original

Constitution.

Preamble.

When we reflect on the importance of the medical profession; when we consider the high rank it holds in the circle of the Sciences & Arts; when we take into view that the happiness & prosperity of society are intimately connected with its advancement; we are irresistably impelled to make every exertion for its improvement, & to render it as perfect as possible. Influenced by these considerations, & reflecting on the importance of having medical institutions among us, whereby our dependence on foreign institutions is lessened; also conceiving, that the best interests of the City of Augusta will be promoted by such an establishment, the members of the medical Profession of this place, have formed themselves into a Society, & adopted the following

Constitution, viz.

Article 1st.

Sect. 1st. The Society shall be known by the name & title of "The Medical Society of Augusta (Georgia)".

Sect 2^d. This Society shall consist of Contributing & Honorary Members.

Article 2^d

Officers of the Society.

Sect 1st. The officers of this Society shall consist of a President, Vice President, Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, & Treasurer.

Article 3^d.

Election of Officers.

Sect 1st. All officers of this Society shall be elected by ballot on the annual meeting (the first Wednesday in December) at 10 o'clock A.M.; which election shall be determined by a majority of the contributing members present.

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Article 4th

Duties of President—

Sect 1st. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings, maintain good order & decorum, appoint committees for all purposes for which they may be necessary, & to pronounce the decisions on subjects determined by vote. He shall in case of a tie give the casting vote.

Article 5th

Of the Vice President—

Sect 1st. In the absence of the President his duty shall devolve on the Vice President, but if not present, a Chairman may be elected, invested with all the powers of the President for the time being.

Article 6th

Recording Secretary.

Sect 1st. It shall be the duty of the Recording Secretary to keep a correct list of all the members of this Society, to make a fair record of all the proceedings of the same, to preserve carefully all communications & other papers belonging to this institution, & to hold

them accessible to the members only.
Sect 2^d. He shall at the expiration of his office
deliver all books & papers belonging to the
Society, to his successor.

Article 7th
Corresponding Secretary.

Sect 1st. The Corresponding Secretary shall write
& answer all letters in behalf of the Society &
in general manage all matters of correspondence.
He shall read to the Society all communications
& answers he may have received or made, dur-
ing each preceding recess, & then deliver them
to the Recording Secretary. It shall also be
the duty of the Corresponding Secretary to in-
form all officers & members of their election.

Article 8th.

Treasurer.

Sect 1st. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer
to receive all funds & donations which may be
due, or become the property of this Society, and
preserve a correct account of the same, which he
shall exhibit to the officers every quarter, & to

the Society at the expiration of his office. He shall pay over to the order of the President only, such monies as have been voted by the Society. And for the faithful performance of his duty, he shall before entry into office give bond & security in double the amount which may be judged by the Society will fall into his hands during the term of his office. All the books, papers, & appurtenances of his office shall be delivered to his successor at the expiration of the term for which he was elected.

Article 9th - Of Meetings

Sec 1st. The Society shall convene on the second Wednesday of every month at one hour after sunset, & a majority of the members in Augusta shall constitute a quorum, & be authorised to transact all the ordinary business of the Society.

Article 10th

Of members & their admission.

Sec 1st. No person shall be a member of this Society who has not attended one course of lectures in

some respectable school of medicine, or has been in the respectable practice of his profession at least four years; except where there are satisfactory evidences of medical attainments, commensurate with these advantages. Sect 2^d. The candidate for membership is required to be of unimpeachable moral integrity, of temperate habits, & to have the general deportment of a gentleman.

Article 11th

Honorary Members.

Sect 1st. Honorary members shall consist of such persons as have been long distinguished for their zeal & abilities in the healing art, or any of the branches connected with it. They will be elected in the same manner as contributing members, & will be exempt from the payment of all dues or other requisitions. They are authorised to attend all meetings, read essays, discuss questions &c. but will not be allowed to vote.

Article 12th
Of Motions

Sect 1st. Any member desirous of making a motion shall hand the same in writing to the

President, when having been read by him to the Society if seconded, shall be submitted, & a decision of a majority present taken thereon.

Article 13th Of Decorum.

Sect. 1st No member shall interrupt another whilst speaking, & a member when delivering his opinions shall stand & address the Chair under the penalty of one dollar for each offence.

Article 14th Of Contributions

Sect. 1st The Annual contributions to this Society shall be five dollars, which shall be paid half yearly. Any member who may fall two years in arrears, without being able to assign a sufficient reason therefor, shall forfeit his membership, untill payment is made.

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Article 15th

Of Resignations

Sect 1st. Any member wishing to withdraw from this Society can do so, by handing in a written resignation accompanied by a receipt from the treasurer for all dues to the Society.

Article 16th

Of Punishments.

Sect 1st. Any member who shall be guilty of improperly ungentlemanly conduct during the session of this Society, or who shall conduct himself in such manner as to violate the 2^d Section 10th Article, whereby a candidate is declared ineligible to Membership, shall be expelled from this Society, or incur such other penalty as may be determined.

Sect. 2^d. Previous to sentence being passed on him, he shall have a copy of the charges exhibited against him at least one month before his trial. The sentence shall be determined by ballot, a majority of two thirds present being requisite to inflict any punishment.

Article 17th
Of Amendments

Sec 15th This Constitution shall not be altered or amended, unless the alteration or amendment is proposed at least two regular meetings before it is finally acted on & then only, by a majority of two thirds present.

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Anderson Watkins.
Hewningham M.D.
M~~rs~~ Anthony

John Carter M.D.

W. J. Young.

Mrs. Savage M.D.

B. D. Thompson M.D.

Thos. J. Wray.

John Hunt M.D.

W. B. Clarke M.D.

Levi Kenyon.

A. C. Baldwin M.D.

Randolph Bradford.

Sam^l O. Hoott M.D.

Paul F. Eve, M.D.

Charles Stages. M.D.

Bye Laws of the Medical Society of Augusta -

- 1st The Society shall be convened & declared in session so soon as there are members enough present to form a quorum, due regard being always had to the Constitutional hour.
- 2^d The Recording Secretary shall read over the minutes of the preceding meeting, & if thought proper they may be commented on & altered or approved.
- 3^d Candidates who have been proposed for membership shall be ballotted for, & if elected & present may be introduced.
- 4th The Corresponding Secretary shall read to the Society such communications as he may have received, & a copy of his answer if any.
- 5th Reports from Committees shall be read and considered.
- 6th Reports of the Recording Secretary or Treasurer, if desired by themselves, or called for by the Society will be heard.
- 7th Candidates for admission shall be proposed.
- 8th Motions will be in order.

9th. The President may call on the members for communications or reports of cases, & if there be any such, they shall be in order. If there should be more offered than the time allotted for that meeting will allow of being heard, they shall have precedence of all others at the subsequent meeting.

10th The Society shall be adjourned.

Medical Police of the Medical Society of Augusta

Consultations

Consultations should be encouraged in difficult & protracted cases, as they give rise to confidence, energy, & more enlarged views in practice. On such occasions, no rivalry or jealousy should be indulged; candor, justice, and all due respect should be exercised towards the physician who first attended; and as he may be presumed to be best acquainted with the patient and his family, he should deliver all the medical directions as agreed upon. It should however be the province of the Senior consulting physician to propose the necessary questions to the sick.

The consulting Physicians is never to visit without the attending one, unless by the desire of the latter, or when, in sudden emergency, he is not to be found. No discussion of the case should take place before the patient or his friends;

and no prognostications should be delivered, which were not the results of previous deliberation & concurrence.

Theoretical debates indeed, should generally be avoided in consultation, as occasioning perplexity & loss of time; for there may be much diversity of opinion on speculative points, with perfect agreements on those modes of practice which are founded, not on hypothesis, but on experience and observation. Physicians in consultation, whatever may be their private resentments, or opinions of one another, should divest themselves of all partialities; & think of nothing but what will most affectually contribute to the relief of those under their care. If a physician cannot lay his hand to his heart & say, that his mind is perfectly open to conviction, from whatever quarter it may come, he should in honor decline the consultation.

All discussions & debates in consultations, are to be held secret & confidential. Many advantages may arise from

two consulting together, who are men of candour & have mutual confidence in each others honor. If remedy may occur to one, which did not to another, & a physician may want resolution or confidence in his own opinion to prescribe a powerful but precarious remedy, one which however the life of his patient may depend; in this case, a concurrent opinion may fix his own. But when such mutual confidence is wanting, a consultation had better be declined, especially if there is reason to believe that sentiments delivered with openness, are to be communicated abroad or to the family concerned; & if in consequence of this either gentleman is to be made responsible for the event.

The utmost punctuality should be observed in consultation visits; & to avoid loss of time, it will be expedient to establish the space of fifteen minutes, as an allowance for delay; after which, the meeting might be considered as postponed for a new appointment.

Interferences.

Medicine is a liberal profession; the practitioners are, or ought to be men of education, & their expectations of business and employment should be founded on their degrees of qualification; not on artifice & insinuation. A certain undefinable species of assiduity and attentions therefore, to families usually employing another, is to be considered as beneath the dignity of a regular practitioner, and as making a mere trade of a learned profession: & all officious interferences in cases of sickness in such families, evince a meanness of disposition, unbecoming the character of a gentleman, or a Physician. No meddling ~~enquiries~~ enquiries should be made concerning them, nor hints given relative to their nature & treatment, nor any selfish conduct pursued, that may directly or indirectly tend to weaken confidence in the Physicians or Surgeons who have the care of them.

When a Physician is called to a

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patient, who has been under the care of another gentleman of the faculty, before any examination of the case, he should ascertain whether that gentleman has discontinued his visits, & whether the patient considers himself ^{as} under his care, in which case he is not to assume the charge of the patient, nor to give his advice (except in instances of sudden change or alarming symptoms,) without a regular consultation; & if such previous attending gentleman has been dismissed, or has voluntarily relinquished the patient, his practice should be treated with candour, & justified so far as probity & truth will permit; for a want of success in the primary treatment of the disorder, is no impeachment of professional skill & knowledge.

It frequently happens, that a Physician in incidental communications with the patients of others, or with their friends, may have their cases stated to him in so direct a manner, as not to admit of

his declining to pay attention to them. Under such circumstances, his observations should be delivered with the most delicate propriety & reserve. He should not interfere in the curative plans pursued, & should ever recommend a steady adherence to them, if they appear to merit approbation.

Differences of Physicians.

The differences of Physicians, when they end in appeals to the public, generally hurt the contending parties; but what is of more consequence; they discredit the profession, & expose the faculty itself to contempt & ridicule. Whenever such difficulties occur, as may affect the honor & dignity of the profession, and cannot immediately be terminated, or do not come under the character of violation of the special rules of the association otherwise provided for, they should be referred to the arbitration of

a sufficient number of the members of the association, according to the nature of the dispute; but neither the subject-matter of such references, nor the adjudication, should if it can be avoided, be communicated to the public, as they may be personally injurious to the individuals concerned, & can hardly fail to hurt the general credit of the faculty.

Discouragement of Quackery

The use of Quack medicines should be discouraged by the faculty, as disgraceful to the profession, injurious to health, & often destructive even of life. No physician or surgeon therefore, should dispense a secret nostrum, whether it be his invention or exclusive property; for if it is of real efficacy, the concealment of it is inconsistent with beneficence & professional liberality; & if mystery alone gives it value & importance, such craft implies either disgraceful ignorance, or

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fraudulent avarice.

Conduct for the support of the Medical Character.

The "Esprit du Corps" is a principle of actions, founded in human nature, and when duly regulated, is both rational & laudable. Every man who enters into a fraternity, engages by a tacit compact, not only to submit to the laws, but to promote the honor & interest of the association, so far as they are consistent with morality, & the general good of mankind. A Physician therefore, should cautiously guard against whatever may injure the general respectability of the profession, & should avoid all contumacious representations of the faculty at large, all general charges against their selfishness or improbity, or the indulgence of an affected or peccoliar scepticism, concerning the efficacy of the healing art.

Some General Rules are adopted by the faculty in every town, relative to the pecuniary acknowledgements of their patients, & it should be deemed a point of honour to adhere to them, & every deviation from, or evasion of these rules, should be considered as meriting the disapprobation of the fraternity.

Gratuitous services to the poor, are by no means prohibited; the characteristic benevolence of the profession is inconsistent with sordid views, & avaricious rapacity. The poor of every description should be the objects of our peculiar care. Doctor Boerhaave used to say, "they were his best patients, because God was their paymaster."

It is obvious also that an average fee, as suited to the general rank of patients must be an inadequate compensation from the rich, who often require attendance (not absolutely necessary

sary) & yet too large to be expected from that class of citizens, who would feel a reluctance in calling for assistance, without making some decent and satisfactory remuneration.

Exemption from Charges.

The Clergy, & all members of the medical profession, together with their families, should be attended gratuitously; but visits should not be obtruded officiously, as such civility may give rise to embarrassments, or interfere with that choice on which confidence depends. - But distant members of the faculty, when they request attendance, should be expected to defray the charges of travelling; and such of the clergy as are qualified by their fortunes or incomes, to make a reasonable remuneration for medical attendance, are not more privileged than any other order of patients.

Permission to charge on account of the

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severely circumstanced of the Physician
is an injury to the profession, as it is
defrauding in a degree the common funds
for its support, when fees are dispensed
with, which might justly be claimed.

Vicarious Offices.

Whenever a Physician officiates for
another by his desire, in consequence of
sickness, or absence for a short time on-
ly, the attendance should be performed
gratuitously as to the Physician, &
with the utmost delicacy towards
the professional character of the gentle-
man previously connected with the
patient.

Seniority

A regular & academical education
furnishes the only presumptive evidence
of professional ability, & is so honorable
& beneficial, that it gives a just claim

to preeminence among Physicians at large, in proportion to the degree in which it may be enjoyed & improved. Nevertheless, as industry & talents may furnish exceptions to this general rule, & this method may be liable to difficulties in the application, seniority among practitioners of this town should be determined by the period of public & acknowledged practice as a Physician or surgeon in the same. This arrangement being clear & obvious, is adapted to remove all grounds of dispute amongst medical gentlemen, and it secures the regular continuance of the established order of precedence, which might be subject to troublesome interruptions, by new settlers, perhaps not long stationary in the place.

Rates of Charges.

For each visit during the day. \$ 1 00
 " " " during the night 2 00
 " " " from bed 5 00

A call from bed visit unnecessary. 2 00

Advice, oral 1 00

Written \$5. to 10 00

Consultation with one or more

Physicians. 10 00

For or after attendance the same
 as the attending Physician

Attendance per hour by desire 2 00

Remaining in town by desire
 per day 10 00

Mileage under ten miles during
 the day 1 00

When raining or at night 2 00

For each mile over 10 during the
 day 2 00

When raining or by night per mile 3 00

Over 20 miles discretionary

Obstetric cases. from 20 to 100

Operations.

Bleeding from a vein	\$ 1. 00
" " from an artery	2. 00
Cupping	3. 00
Lancing gums	1. 00
Cutting granum lingue	2. 00
Extracting tooth	of 1 to 2. 00
Scarifying the eye	2. 00
" " Tonsils	5. 00
Shaving scalp from	1 to 5. 00
Opening ulcer or wound	1 to 5. 00
Introducing seton or issue	2. 00
" " Bougie or catheter	2 to 10. 00
Reducing luxation of the thigh	20 to 50
Reducing all other luxations	10 to 50
Fractures of the thigh	30 to 50
" " Lig. patella or elbow	20 to 40
All other fractures	5 to 30
Operation of the Trepan	30 to 80
Torchiasis	20
Pterygium or staphyloma	20
Cataract	50
Hardula Lacrymalis	25
in ano	20 to 50

Flair lip	\$ 20 to 40 . 00
Bronchotomy	20 to 50 . 00
Paracentesis Peritonealis	10
" Thoracis	25
Hernia by taxis	5 to 20
" by operation	50 to 100
Hydrocele	10 to 30
Tumors Temporal	20
" Arm or leg	50 to 100
Amputation of thigh or leg	50
" Arm	40
" Finger or toe	10
Extirpating female mamma	100
" Polypus from	10 to 50
Other tumors	5 to 50
All other operations discretionary.	
Charges for medicines as before.	

Anderson W. W. W.

Hemmingham Md.

Ms Savage ms.

Thos P. May.

B. J. Thompson M.D.
 W. B. Clarke M.D.
 John Thompson M.D.

Lewis Kenyon.

John Dent M.D.

A. C. Baldwin, M.D.

M. C. Leavenworth M.D.

Randolph Bradford M.D.

Samuel D. Hoek M.D.

Paul F. Eve, M.D.

Charles Stuges M.D.

The
Constitution
of
The Medical Society
Augusta, Georgia:
Adopted January 14th 1829,
as
Prepared for publication.

2.
Preamble to the Report made
by the Committee, which was appointed
to revise the Constitution and By-
Laws of the Medical Society of
Augusta, Georgia:

"Your Committee after
a minute examination are of opinion
that many alterations and additions
are necessary both in the Constitution
and By-Laws; and to prevent any
confusion which might arise from
a partial alteration of the same
we have to recommend the adoption
of the following.

(Signed)

Samuel D. Holt

A. C. Baldwin

Lewis Kennon

Committee

November 12th 1828

Constitution

Article 1st

Section 1st. This Society shall be known by the name and title of the Medical Society of Augusta, Georgia.

Section 2nd. This Society shall consist of contributing and honorary members.

Article 2nd.

The Officers of this Society shall consist of a President Vice President, Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, and Treasurer.

Article 3rd.

Election of Officers.

Section 1st. All officers of this Society shall be elected by ballot annually, on the first Wednesday in January at noon, which election shall be determined

by a majority of the contributing members present.

Section 2nd. The Officers of this Society shall continue in the discharge of their several duties until their successors are elected.

Article 4th.

At the annual elections of Officers an Orator shall be chosen to celebrate publicly the anniversary of this Society.

Article 5th.

Duties of the President.

It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings, maintain good order and decorum, appoint committees for all purposes for which they may be necessary, and to pronounce the decisions of the Society which have been determined by vote. He shall, in case of a tie, give the casting vote.

Article 6th.

Duties of the Vice President.
In the absence of the President his duties shall devolve on the Vice President; but if neither are present a chairman shall be elected invested with all the powers of the President for the time being.

Article 7th.

Of the Recording Secretary

Section 1st It shall be the duty of the Recording Secretary to keep a correct list, in alphabetical order, of all the contributing members of this Society, which he shall call over as soon as it has been convened, and just before it is adjourned, noting the names of those who are absent, and reporting the same at the next regular meeting.

Section 2nd. He shall make a fair record of all the proceedings

of this Society; and preserve carefully all communications and other papers belonging to the same, holding them accessible to members only.

Section 3rd. At the expiration of his term of service, he shall deliver up to his successor, or to the Society when required, all books, papers &c, appertaining to his office.

Article 8th.

Of the Corresponding Secretary.

Section 1st. The Corresponding Secretary shall write and answer all ~~all~~ letters in behalf of the Society, and in general manage all matters of correspondence. He shall read to the Society all communications and answer he may have received or made, during each preceding week, and then deliver them to the Recording Secretary. He shall

9
inform all officers and members of their elections.

Section 2nd. He shall be allowed the amount of expenses which may accrue in the discharge of his official duties.

Article 9th. Of the Treasurer.

Section 1st. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to collect all funds which may be due and to receive all donations which may become the property of the Society; to keep a correct account of the same, which he shall exhibit to the officers when required and to the Society at the expiration of his term of service.

Section 2nd. He shall not pay any account or claim, which has not

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been admitted by a vote of the Society,
signed by the President, and countersigned
by the Recording Secretary.

Section 3rd. He shall, before entering
on the duties of his office, give
bond and security in double the
amount which may be judged by
the Society will fall into his hands
during his term of service

Section 4th. He shall deliver up
to the Society when required or to
his successor at the expiration of his
term of service, all property, money,
books, papers, and appurtenances of his
office, which being done shall render
his bond null and void.

Article 10th.

Of Meetings

Section 1st. This Society shall convene,
every year, on the first Wednesday in December

at 12 o'clock for the purpose of celebrating⁹
its anniversary.

Section 2nd. It shall hold a regular meeting on the second Wednesday in each month at 7 P.M.; and shall have the power to adjourn from time to time till the transaction of all business before it is completed. It may hold meetings at any time provided two or more members in writing request the President to call the same.

Section 3rd. Five members being present shall constitute a quorum empowered to transact all the ordinary business of the Society.

Article 11th.

Of Members and their admissions.

Section 1st No one shall be a member of this Society who is not a Graduate of some respectable Medical

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School; or a Licentiate of the Medical Board of the State of Georgia; or who was not a respectable practitioner prior to 1826.

Section 2nd. The Candidate for membership is required to be of unimpeachable moral integrity, of temperate habits, and to have the general deportment of a gentleman.

Section 3rd. All petitions for membership shall be read at some regular meeting and the candidate ballotted for at the next.

Article 12th. Of Honorary Members.

Section 1st. Honorary members shall consist of such persons as have been long distinguished for their zeal and abilities in the healing art, or any of

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the branches connected with it. They will be elected in the same manner as contributing members, and will be exempt from the payment of all dues or other requisitions. They are authorized to attend all meetings, read essays, discuss questions, &c. but will not be allowed to vote.

Section 2nd. Such members of this Society as may remove from this County, and who have paid up all dues and requisitions, and are of good standing in the Society shall be intitled to honorary membership.

Article 13th. Of the Power of this Society.

This Society shall have the power of making such By-Laws as may be deemed necessary for the government of its members: and may as a punishment for the breach of its constitution or By-

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- Laws, expel, suspend, censure or fine,
any of its members; provided always,
that no one shall be expelled or
suspended except by a vote of two-
thirds of the Society; and no one fined
a sum exceeding ten dollars.

Article 14th.
Of Amendments

This Constitution shall not be altered
or amended unless the alteration or amend-
ment is proposed, at least, two regular meetings
before it is finally acted on, and then only
by a vote of two thirds present.

Alexander Cunningham M.D. -

Mrs. Savage M.D.

W. B. Clarke M.D.

Lewis Vernon.

Charles Stuges. M.D.

Paul F. Eve, M.D.

Augustus C. Baldwin M.D.

James B. Walker M.D.

Saml. D. Holt M.D.

Continued

Members of the Medical Society—Continued—

Francis M Robertson, M.D.

15
The
By-Laws
of
The Medical Society
of
Augusta, Georgia.

June 18

Dear Mother

I have just received your letter of the 14th and was very glad to hear from you. I am well and hope this finds you the same.

Section 1st.

Motions.

Any member desirous of making a motion shall hand the same in writing to the President which having been read by him to the Society, and seconded shall be submitted and a decision of a majority present taken thereon.

Section 2nd.

Decorum.

No member shall interrupt another whilst speaking; and when delivering his opinions each member shall stand and address the Chairman, (unless by special permission) under the penalty of one dollar for each offence.

No member shall address the meeting on the same subject more than twice, without permission from the Chairman.

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Section 3rd.

Contributions.

The fee for admission into this Society shall be Five Dollars, payable within three months; and the annual contribution shall be Four Dollars payable quarterly.

Section 4th

Resignations.

Any member wishing to withdraw from this Society, can do so by sending in a written resignation accompanied by a receipt from the Treasurer for all his dues to the Society.

Section 5th.

Medical Police.

Any member who shall violate any part of the following medical police shall be expelled, suspended,

19.
ensured or fixed as may be determined:

Consultations

"Consultations should be encouraged in difficult and protracted cases, as they give rise to confidence, energy and more enlarged views in practice. On such occasions, no rivalry or jealousy should be indulged; candour, justice, and all due respect should be exercised towards the physician who first attended; and as he may be presumed to be best acquainted with the patient and his family, he should deliver all medical directions as agreed upon. It should however be the province of the senior consulting physician to propose the necessary questions to the sick.

The consulting physician is never to visit without the attending one, unless by desire of the latter, or when, as in sudden emergency, he is not to be found. No

discussion of the case should take place before the patient or his friends; and no prognostications should be delivered, which were not the result of previous deliberation and concurrence.

Theoretical debates indeed should generally be avoided in consultation, as occasioning perplexity and a loss of time; for there may be much diversity of opinion on speculative points, with perfect agreement on those modes of practice which are founded, not on hypothesis, but experience and observation.

Physicians in consultation whatever may be their private sentiments, or opinions of one another should divest themselves of all partialities, and think of nothing but what will most effectually contribute to the relief of those under their care.

If a physician cannot lay his hand to his heart and say, that his mind is perfectly open to conviction, from

whatever source it may come he should in honor decline the consultation.

All discussions and debates in consultations are to be held secret and confidential. Many advantages may arise from two consulting together who are men of candor and have mutual confidence in each other's honor.

A remedy may occur to one which did not to another, and a physician may want resolution, or a confidence in his own opinion, to prescribe a powerful but precarious remedy on which however the life of his patient may depend; in this case a concurrence of opinion may be his own.

But when such mutual confidence is wanting, a consultation had better be declined, especially if there is reason to believe that the sentiments delivered with openness, are to be communicated abroad, or to the family concerned; and if in

consequence of this either gentleman is to be made responsible for the want. The utmost punctuality should be observed in consultation visits; and to avoid loss of time, it will be expedient to establish a space of fifteen minutes as an allowance for delay; after which the meeting might be considered as postponed for a new appointment.

Interferences

Medicine is a liberal profession; the practitioners of which are, or ought to be men of education, and their expectations of business and employment should be founded on their degree of qualification; not on artifice and insinuation. A certain undefinable species of affidavits and attentions therefore, is to be considered as beneath the dignity of a regular practitioner, and as making a mere trade of a learned profession; and all officious interferences in cases of sickness in such families evince a meanneſs of disposition, unbecoming the character.

23

of a gentleman or a physician. No meddling
inquiries should ~~be~~ made concerning them,
nor hints given relative to their nature and
treatment, nor any selfish conduct pursued
that may directly or indirectly tend to
weaken confidence in the physicians or
surgeons who bear the card of them. When
a physician is called to a patient,
who has been under the card of another
gentleman of the faculty, before any
examination of the case, he should
ascertain whether that gentleman had
discontinued his visits and whether
the patient considered himself as under
his care; in which case he is not to
assume the charge of the patient nor
to give his advice (except in instances
of sudden change or alarming symptoms)
without a regular consultation; and if
such previous gentleman has been
dismissed, or has voluntarily relinquished
the patient, his practice should be
treated with candour and justified
so far as probity and truth will permit;
for the want of success in the primary

treatment of the disorder is no impeachment of professional skill and knowledge.

It frequently happens, that a physician in incidental communications with the patients of others, ^{or} with their friends, may have their cases stated to him in so direct a manner, as not to admit of his declining to pay attention to them. Under such circumstances, his observations should be delivered with the most delicate propriety and reserve. He should not interfere in the curative plans pursued; and should ever recommend a steady adherence to them, if they appear to merit approbation.

Disputes of Physicians

The disputes of physicians, when they end in appeals to the public, generally hurt the contending parties; but, what is of more consequence, they discredit the profession, and expose the faculty itself to contempt and ridicule. Whenever such disputes occur, as may affect the honor and dignity of the profession, and cannot immediately be terminated,

or do not come under the character of the special rules of the association otherwise provided for, they should be referred to the arbitration of a sufficient number of members of the association according to the nature of the dispute; but, neither the subject matter of such references, nor the adjudication, should, if it can be avoided, be communicated to the public, as they may be personally injurious to the individuals concerned, and can hardly fail to hurt the general credit of the faculty.

cc Discouragement of Quackery.
The use of quack medicines should be discouraged by the faculty, as disgraceful to the profession, injurious to health, and often destructive even of life. No physician or surgeon, therefore, should dispense a secret nostrum, whether it be his invention or exclusive property; for if it is of real efficacy the concealment of it is inconsistent with beneficence, and

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professional liberality; and, if mystery
alone give it value and importance,
such craft implies, either disgraceful
ignorance, or fraudulent avarice.

Conduct for the support of
the Medical Character.

The "Esprit du Corps" is a principle
of action, founded in human nature,
and when duly ~~regulated~~ regulated
is both rational and laudable. Every
man who enters into a fraternity, engages
by a tacit compact, not only to submit
to the laws, but to promote the honor and
interest of the association, so far as
they are consistent with morality and
the general good of mankind. A
physician therefore should cautiously
guard against whatever may injure
the general respectability of the profession
and should avoid all contumelious
representations of the faculty at large,
all general charges against their
selfishness or improbity or the indulgence

an affected or jocular scepticism, concerning the efficacy of the healing art.

Fees

General rules are adopted by the faculty in every town, relative to the pecuniary acknowledgements of their patients, and it should be deemed a point of honor to adhere to them, and every deviation from or variation of these rules, should be considered as meriting the disapprobation of the Fraternity. Gratuitous services to the poor, and by no means prohibitive, the characteristic benevolence of the profession is inconsistent with sordid views; and avaricious rapacity. The poor of every description, should be the subjects of our peculiar care. Doctor Boerhaave used to say "they were his best patients," because God was their paymaster." It is obvious also that an average fee, as added to the general rank of patients must be an inadequate

compensation from the rich, who often require attendance (not absolutely necessary) and yet too large to be expected from that class of citizens, who would feel a reluctance in calling for assistance, without making some decent and satisfactory remuneration.

Exemption from Charges.

The Clergy, and all members of the Medical Profession, together with their families, should be attended gratuitously; but visits should not be obtained officiously, as such civility may give rise to embarrassments or interfere with that choice on which confidence depends. But distant members of the Faculty, when they request attendance, should be expected to defray the charges of travelling; and such of the clergy as are qualified by their fortunes or incomes to make a reasonable remuneration for medical attendance, are not

more privileged than any other order of patients.

Assumptions to charge on account of the wealthy circumstances of the physician, is an injury to the profession, as it is defrauding in a degree the common funds for its support when fees are dispensed with, which might justly be claimed.

Vicarious Offices.

Whenever a physician officiates for another by his desire, in consequence of sickness, or absence for a short time only, the attendance should be performed gratuitously as to the physician, and with the utmost delicacy towards the professional character of the gentleman previously connected with the patient.

Priority.

"A regular and academical education furnishes the only

presumptive evidence of professional ability, and is so honorable and beneficial, that it gives a just claim to preeminence among physicians at large, in proportion to the degree in which it may be enjoyed or improved. Nevertheless, as industry and talents may furnish exceptions to this general rule, and this method may be liable to difficulties in application, seniority among practitioners of this town should be determined by the period of public and acknowledged practice as a physician and surgeon in the same. This arrangement being clear and obvious, is adapted to remove all grounds of dispute amongst

medical gentlemen, and it secures the regular continuance of the established order of precedence, which might be subject to troublesome interruptions, by new settlers, perhaps not long stationary in the place.

Section 6th.

Signing the Constitution.

It shall be obligatory on all members of this Society to sign its constitution, under the penalty of forfeiting their membership.

Section 7th.

Absentees.

Members not present within fifteen minutes after the first calling of the Roll shall be fined fifty cents; and those not present during the evening shall be fined one dollar: unless in

all cases a satisfactory excuse is rendered

Section 8th.

Forfeiture of Membership

Any member who may be absent for five meetings in succession, without giving a satisfactory excuse, shall forfeit his membership, and be required to make an immediate settlement of the amount due by him to the Society.

Section 9th

Readmissions.

In every case applicants for readmission shall be placed upon the same footing as persons who never have been members.

Section 10th.

Trial of Members.

Any member of this Society, who

may be tried for the violation of its rules, shall have a copy of the charges exhibited against him, at least, one month before his trial.

Section 12th.

Punishment of Officers.

Any Officer of this Society who may refuse to comply with the duties of his office as specified in the constitution, shall be deprived of the same, and shall be ineligible to it or any other for the space of twelve months.

Section 13th.

Essays.

At each regular meeting, an essay on some medical subject shall be read by one of the members, proceeding in alphabetical order; which shall be laid upon the table, open to discussion, and afterwards become

the property of the society. Any member refusing to comply with the foregoing requisition shall be fined the sum of Five Dollars, unless he tender an excuse which is satisfactory to a majority of the members present.

(See page 41)

Section 14th Medical Questions.

A medical Question shall be proposed and adopted at each regular meeting for discussion at the next subsequent one.

Section 15th Fee Bill

The following Fee Bill shall govern the members of this Society:

For each Visit during the day	-----	\$ 1.00
" " " from dark until 9 o'clock P.M.		\$ 2.00
" " " After 9 o'clock at night		\$ 4.00
" " " during the day in inclement weather		\$ 2.00

For each Visit from dark until 9 P.M. in inclement weather	\$4.00
" " " after 9 o'clock at night in inclement weather	\$6.00
" Oral Advice from	\$1 to \$4.00
" Written Advice from	\$5 to \$10.00
" Each Prescription	\$1.00
" " Consultation	\$5.00
" Remaining in Town per day as desired	\$10.00
" Attendance per hour as desired	\$2.50
" Each mile under eleven, during the day	\$1.00
" Any distance over Ten miles, the charge to be discretionary.	
" Each mile under eleven, at night	\$2.00
" Each mile during the day, in inclement weather	\$2.00
" " " ^{at} night, in inclement weather	\$4.00
" Rectracting & Tethering	\$1.00
" Venerection	\$1.00
" Arteriotomy	\$2.50
" Introducing a Catheter or Boregie from	\$1. to \$15.00
" Opening an Abscess from	\$1 to \$9.00
" Cupping from	\$3 to \$5.00
" Introducing a Seton or Issue from	\$1 to \$2.00
" " a Pepsary from	\$2 to \$5.00
" Scarifying from	\$1 to \$5.00
" Removing foreign bodies from the Esophagus	\$2 to \$10.00

30	For Dressing Wounds, each time, from	\$ 1. to \$ 10.00
"	" Ulcers, from	\$ 1 to \$ 5.00
"	Excising a Polypus from	\$ 5 to \$ 25.00
"	" Tumors from	\$ 5 to \$ 50.00
"	" Female Mammae, from	\$ 50 to \$ 100.00
"	" Other parts, from	\$ 5 to \$ 50.00
"	Reducing a fracture of the Nose	\$ 5 to \$ 10.00
"	" " " " " " Lower Jaw	\$ 10 to \$ 20.00
"	" " " " " " Clavicle from	\$ 10 to \$ 20.00
"	" " " " " " Scapula from	\$ 10 to \$ 20.00
"	" " " " " " Ribs from	\$ 5 to \$ 10.00
"	" " " " " " Arms from	\$ 10 to \$ 20.00
"	" " " " " " Humerus from	\$ 5 to \$ 10.00
"	" " " " " " Hips from	\$ 25 to \$ 50.00
"	" " " " " " Patella from	\$ 10 to \$ 20.00
"	" " " " " " Leg from	\$ 20 to \$ 40.00
"	" " " " " " Foot from	\$ 5 to \$ 10.00
"	" " Other Fractures from	\$ 5 to \$ 20.00
For	Reducing a Dislocation of the Lower Jaw	\$ 10.00
"	" " " " " " Dislocation of the Clavicle, from	\$ 10 to \$ 20.00
"	" " " " " " of the Shoulder from	\$ 10 to \$ 30.00
"	" " " " " " of the Elbow Joint "	\$ 10 to \$ 20.00
"	" " " " " " of the Wrist or Fingers "	\$ 5 to \$ 10.00
"	" " " " " " of the Hip Joint "	\$ 20 to \$ 50.00

- For Reducing a Dislocation of the Patella \$10.00-
" " " " of the Knee Joint, from \$10. to \$30.00
" " " " of the Ankle or Foot, from \$10 to \$30.00
" " Other Dislocations, from \$5 to \$30.00
" Amputation at the Hip Joint \$100.00
" Amputating the Thigh or Leg from \$25 to \$50.00
" Amputations at the Shoulder Joint, from \$50. to \$100.00
" Amputating the Arm or Fore arm, from \$20. to \$40.00
" Other Amputations, from \$5 to \$25.00
" Reducing a Hernia by Taxis from \$5 to \$20.00
" " " " by an Operation, from \$25 to \$50.00
" Trepanning the Skull from \$20 to \$50.00
" " Other Bones from \$10 to \$20.00
" Operating for Entropion from \$5 to \$10.00
" " " Entropion from \$5 to \$10.00
" " " Pterygium from \$5 to \$10.00
" " " Fistula Lacrymalis \$25.00
" " " Cataract from \$20 to \$50.00
" " " Heave Lip from \$10 to \$20.00
" " " " Aneurism from \$10 to \$100.00
" " " " Hydrocele from \$5 to \$20.00
" " " " Fistula in Perineo from \$10 to \$20.00
" " " " " in Ano from \$10 to \$20.00
" Performing Lithotomy from \$100 to \$200.-

For Puncturing the Bladder from \$10 to \$30.00
 For Paracentesis Thoracis from \$10 to \$25.00
 For do Abdominis from \$10 to \$20.00
 For Attending to a Case of Natural Labour \$10. to 20.00
 " " to a Case of Pritumctural Labour from \$30 to \$100
 " Removing the Placenta alone from \$5 to \$15.-
 The Charge for services not specified in
 the foregoing to be discretionary. (See page 41)

Section 10th.

Visitors.

Students of Medicine members of
 the profession, and strangers, may
 be permitted at all times to at-
 tend the meetings of this Society
 when invited by a member of the
 same - obedience to the rules of
 decorum being in every case
 required.

Section 17th

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Order of the Evening.

- 1st. The Society shall convene.
- 2nd. The names of the contributing members shall be called.
- 3rd. The minutes of the last meeting shall be read.
- 4th. Candidates to be balloted for.
- 5th. Petitions for membership shall be read.
- 6th. Reports from Committees.
- 7th. Motions will be in order.
- 8th. Papers shall be read, and the question of debate discussed.
- 9th.
- 10th. Reports from the Corresponding or Recording Secretary or the Treasurer.
- 11th. Any other business will be in order.
- 12th. The names of the contributing members shall be called.
- 13th. The Society may adjourn.

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Section 16th

Altering the By-Laws.

No By-Law of this Society shall be altered or amended unless such alteration or amendment is proposed at least one month before it is finally effected.

Amendments of the Constitution.

Article 10th {Amended 12th of May 1830}

The 3rd. Section to read as follows:

Four contributing members, or a majority shall constitute a quorum empowered to transact all the ordinary business of the Society.

Article 11th {Amended 9th June 1830}

The following added as a 4th Section—

Section 4th— And in all cases a majority of the whole number of the contributing members of the Society, shall determine the election—

Article 13th {Amended, 14 July 1830—}

To read, in the proviso— 'except by a vote of Two Thirds of the contributing members of the Society'— instead of "Two Thirds of the Society"—

Article 14th {Amended, 14 July 1830}

This Constitution shall not be altered or amended, unless the alteration or

Amendments of the Constitution
amendment is proposed, at least,
two regular meetings before it is finally
acted on, and then only by two thirds
of the Constituting members of the
Society—

Amendments of the Constitution

43

44 Amendments of the Constitution

45
Amendments of the Constitution

4th Amendments of the Constitution.

Amendments of the Constitution 43

48 Amendments of the By-Laws...

Section 13th {amended March 10th 1830}

Section 13th so altered that in future
Papers read before the Society may or may
not become the property of the Society, at
the discretion of their authors.

Section 15th {amended Feb 10th 1830}

By a Resolution passed Feb 10th 1830 no
member of the Society is to attend a Coram
Jury until he is legally summoned,
and when so summoned he is to charge
for each post mortem examination a fee
of from Ten to Twenty Dollars

Section 6th (amended 9th June 1830)

To read "on all contributing members
of the Society;" instead of "all members
of this Society."

Section 8th (amended 9th June 1830)

To read, "any contributing member"
instead of "any member"

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Amendments of the By-Laws
Section 16th (amended 9th June 1830)

To ~~add~~ the following after "finally effected" "and then only by a vote of Two Thirds of the contributing members of the Society" "

Amendments of the Bar-Laws

Amendments of the By-Laws 51





The Constitution and By Laws
of the Medical Society of Augusta
as amended on the 13th June 1832

Constitution—

Article 1st

This Society shall be known by the name
and title of the Medical Society of Augusta
Georgia—

Article 2^d

The officers of this society shall consist of
a President, Secretary and Treasurer—

Article 3^d

The election of Officers

Section 1st All officers of this society shall
be elected by ballot, annually on the
first Wednesday in January at noon.
Which election shall be determined by a
Majority of the members present.

Section 2^d The officers of this society
shall continue in the discharge of their
several duties until their successors
are elected—

Article 4th

At the annual election of officers an Oration shall be chosen to celebrate publicly the anniversary of the Society—

Article 5th

Duties of the President

It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings, maintain good order and decorum, appoint committees for all purposes for which they may be necessary, and to pronounce the decisions of the Society which have been determined by vote— He shall in case of a tie, give the casting vote.

Article 6th

Duties of the Vice-President

In the absence of the President, his duties shall devolve on the Vice-President; but if neither are present, a chairman shall be elected, invested with all the powers of the President for the time being—

Article 1st

Of the Secretary—

Section 1st It shall be the duty of the Secretary to keep a correct list, in alphabetical order, of all the members of the Society, which he shall collate as soon as it has been convened and just before it is adjourned, noting the names of those who are absent, and reporting the same at the next regular Meeting—

Section 2^d He shall make a fair record of the proceedings of this Society; and preserve carefully all communications and other papers belonging to the same, holding them accessible to members only—

Section 3^d At the expiration of his term of service, he shall deliver up to his successor, or to the Society when required, all books, papers, etc., appertaining to his office—

Article 8th

Of the Treasurer

Section 1st. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to collect all funds which may be due, and to receive all donations which may become the property of the Society, to keep a correct account of the same, which he shall exhibit to the officers when required, and to the Society at the expiration of his term of Service.

Section 2nd He shall not pay any account or claim, which has not been admitted by a vote of the Society, signed by the President and countersigned by the Secretary—

Section 3rd. He shall, before entering on the duties of his office, give bond and security in double the amount which may be judged by the Society will fall into his hands during his term of service.

Section 4th. He shall deliver up to the Society when required, or to his successor at the expiration of his term of service

all property, money, books, papers,
and appurtenances of his office;
which being done shall render his bond
null and void.

Article 9th Of Meetings—

Section 1st This Society shall convene
every year, on the first Wednesday in
December, at 12 O'clock, M. for the
purpose of celebrating its anniversary.

Section 2^d It shall hold a regular meeting
on the second Wednesday in each month,
at 7 P.M., and shall have power to
adjourn from time to time till the
transacted of all business before it is
completed. It may hold meetings at
any time, provided two or more
members, in writing, request the
President to call the same.

Section 3^d Five members being present,
shall constitute a quorum, empowered
to transact all the ordinary business
of the Society—

Article 10th

Section 1st No one shall be a member of this Society, who is not a graduate of some respectable Medical School or a Licentiate of the Medical Board of Georgia or who was not a respectable practitioner prior to 1826

Section 2^d The candidate for membership is required to be of unimpeachable moral integrity, of temperate habits, and to have the general reputation of a gentleman—

Section 3^d All petitions for membership shall be read at our regular meeting, and the candidate ballotted for at the next—

Article 11th

Power of the Society—

This society, shall have the power of making such By-Laws, as may be deemed necessary for the government of its members, and may, as a punishment for the breach of its Constitution or By-Laws, expel, suspend, censure or fine any of its members.

provided always, that no one shall be expelled or suspended except by a vote of two-thirds ~~three~~ of the Society, and no one fined a sum exceeding ten dollars.

Article 12th

This Constitution shall not be altered or amended, unless the alteration or amendment is proposed at least ~~one~~ regular meeting before it is finally acted upon, and then only by a vote of two-thirds present—

Huntingham M.D.

Levis Kennon M.D.

J. M. Robertson M.D. — Resigned

Isaac Bowen

Joseph A. Eve

L. H. Dugas M.D.

Patterson M.D. — Resigned

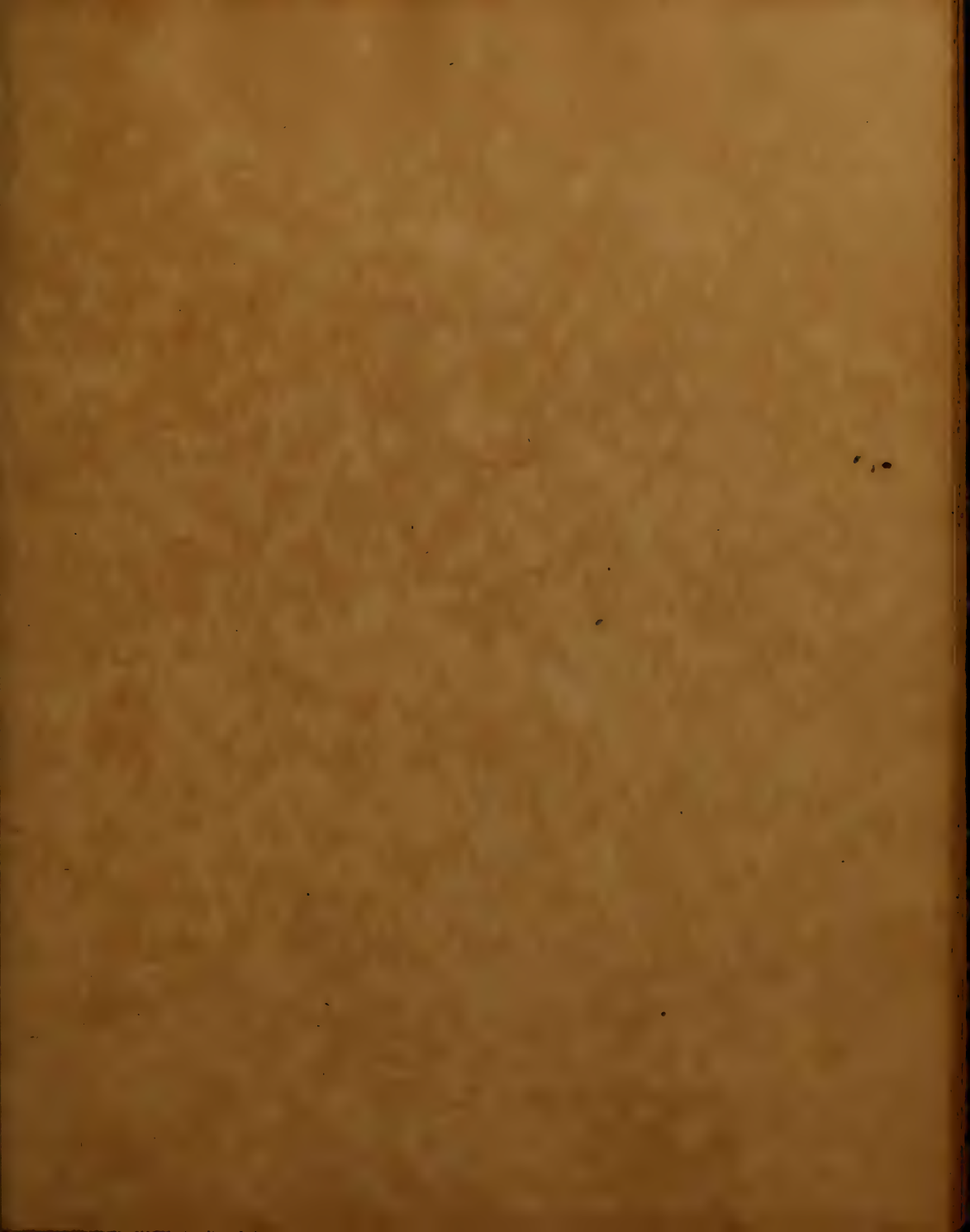
Lewis J. Ford

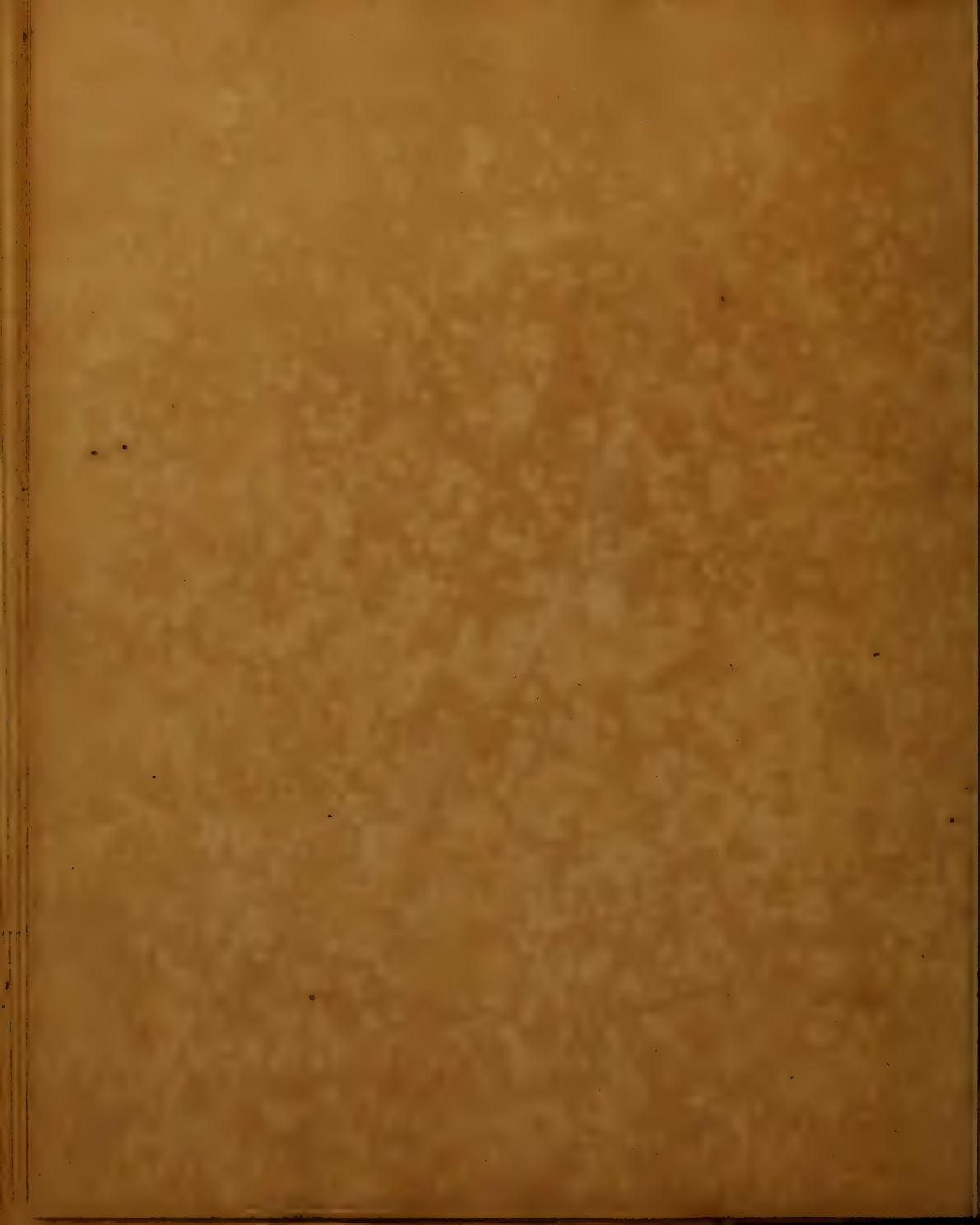
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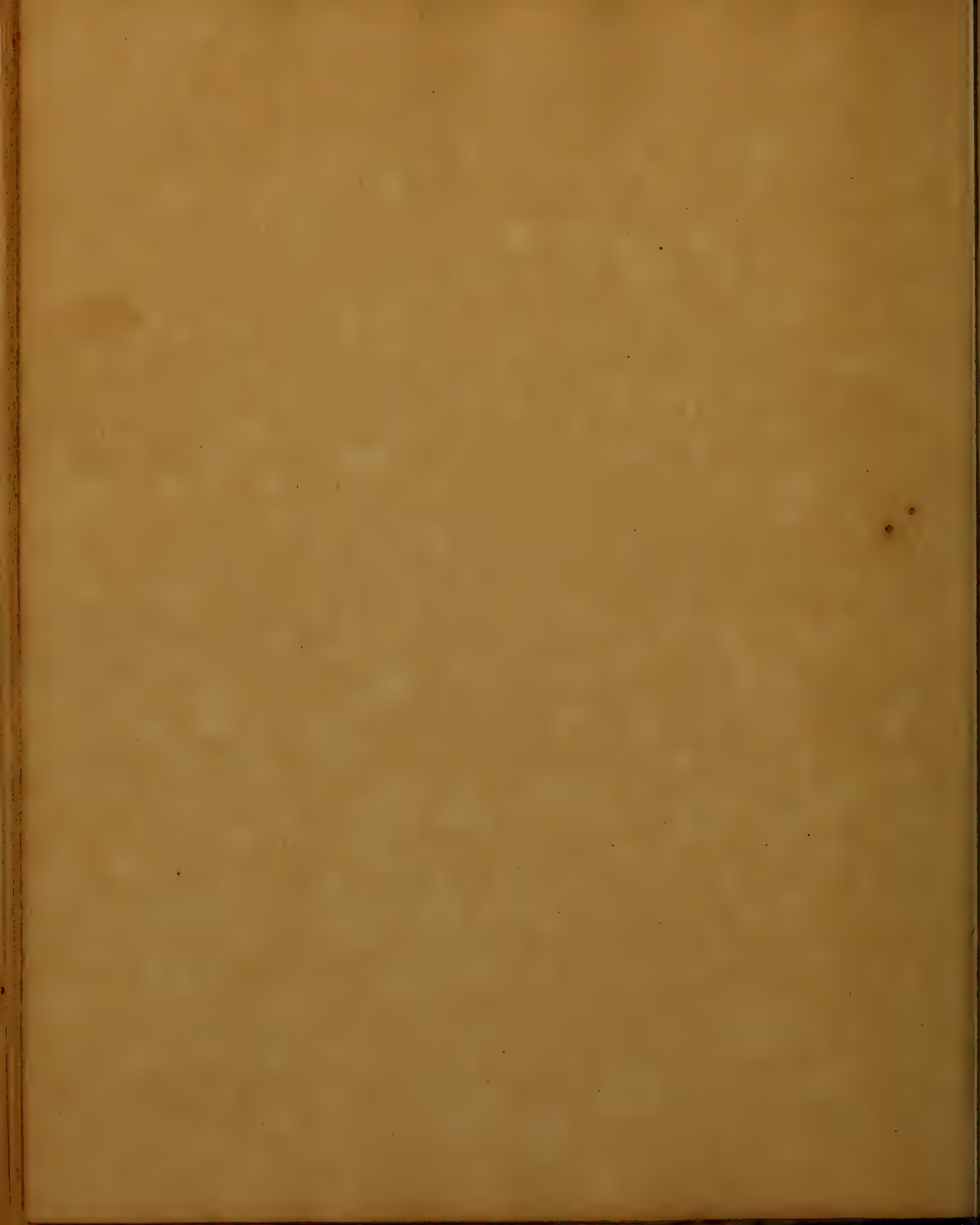
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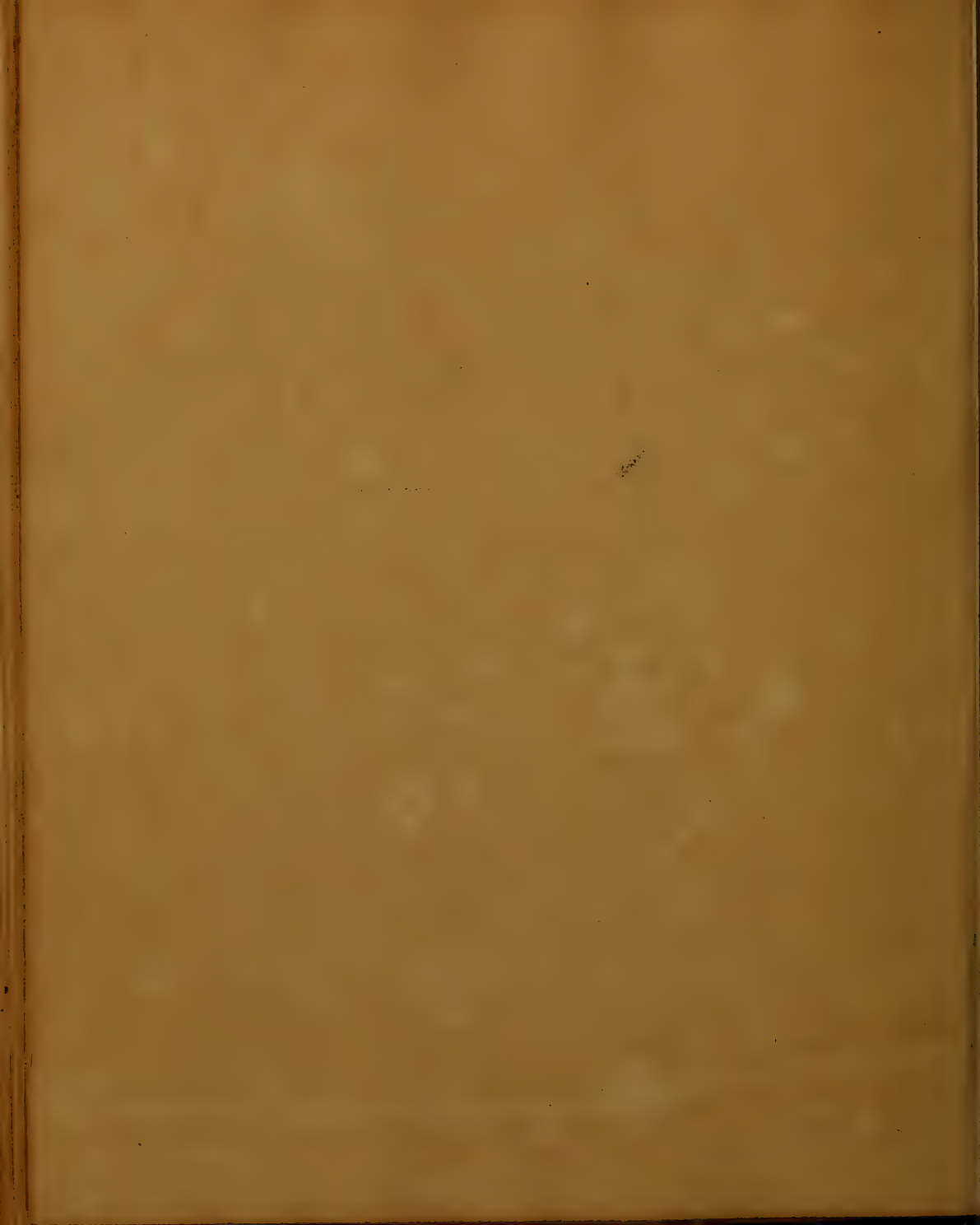




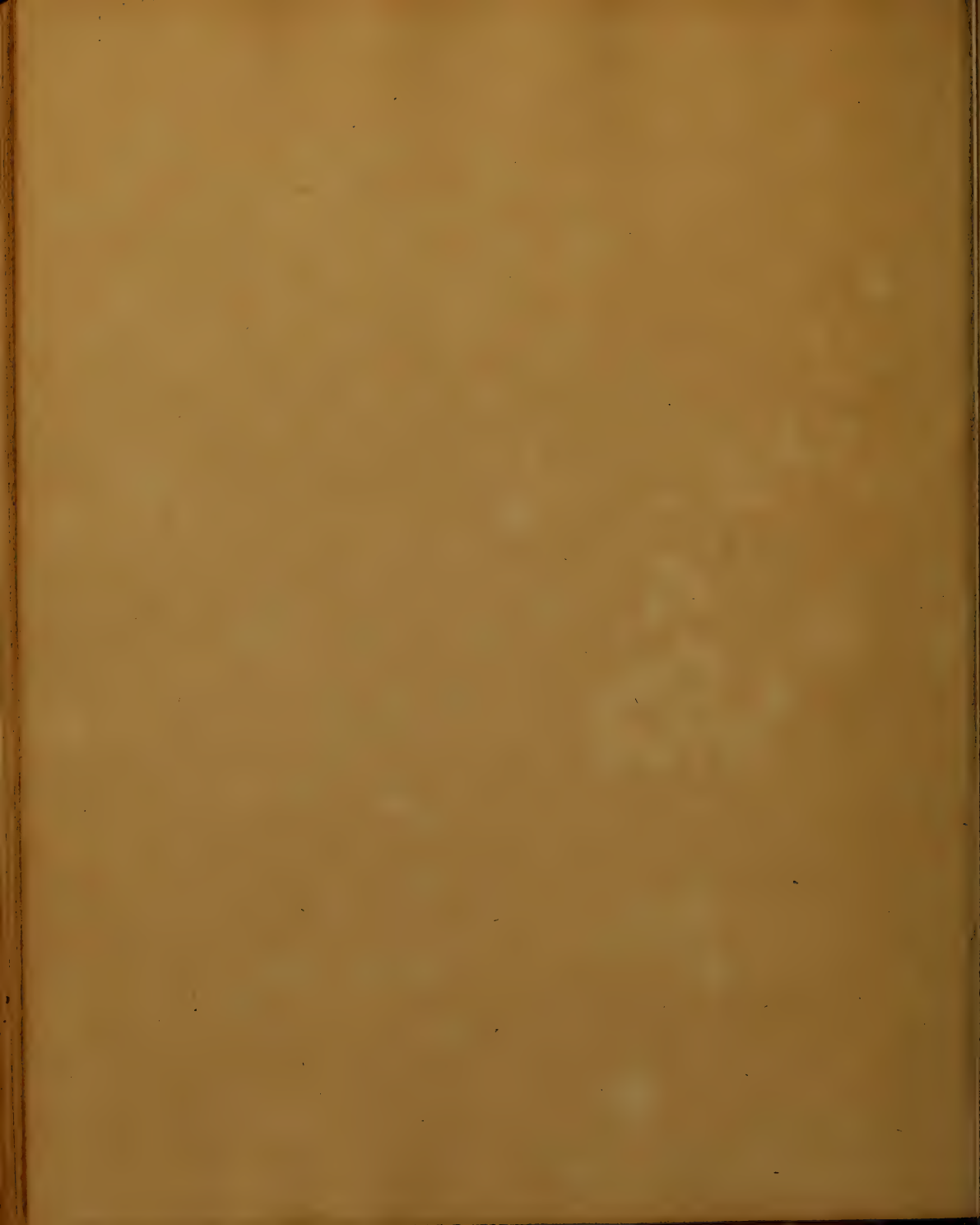




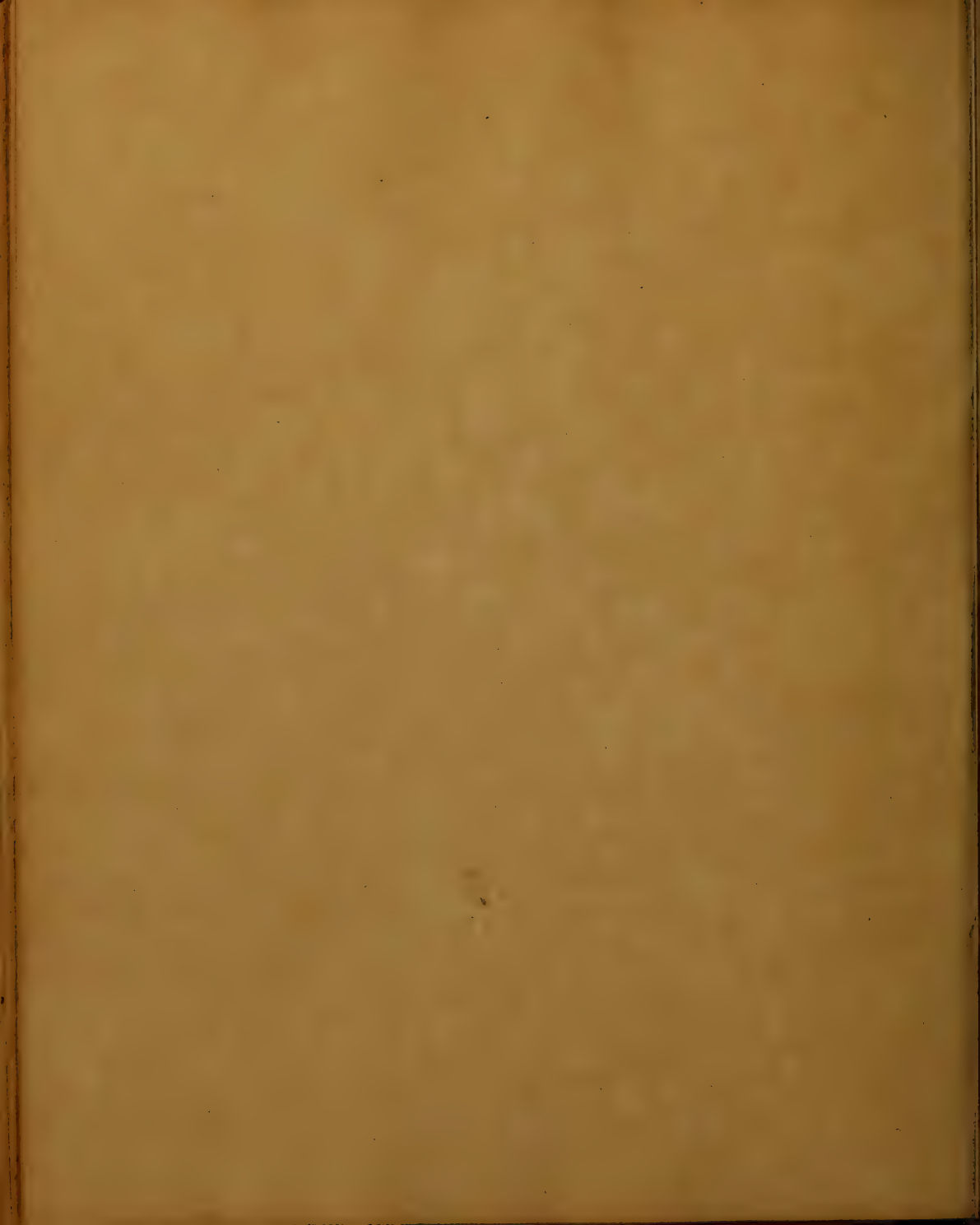








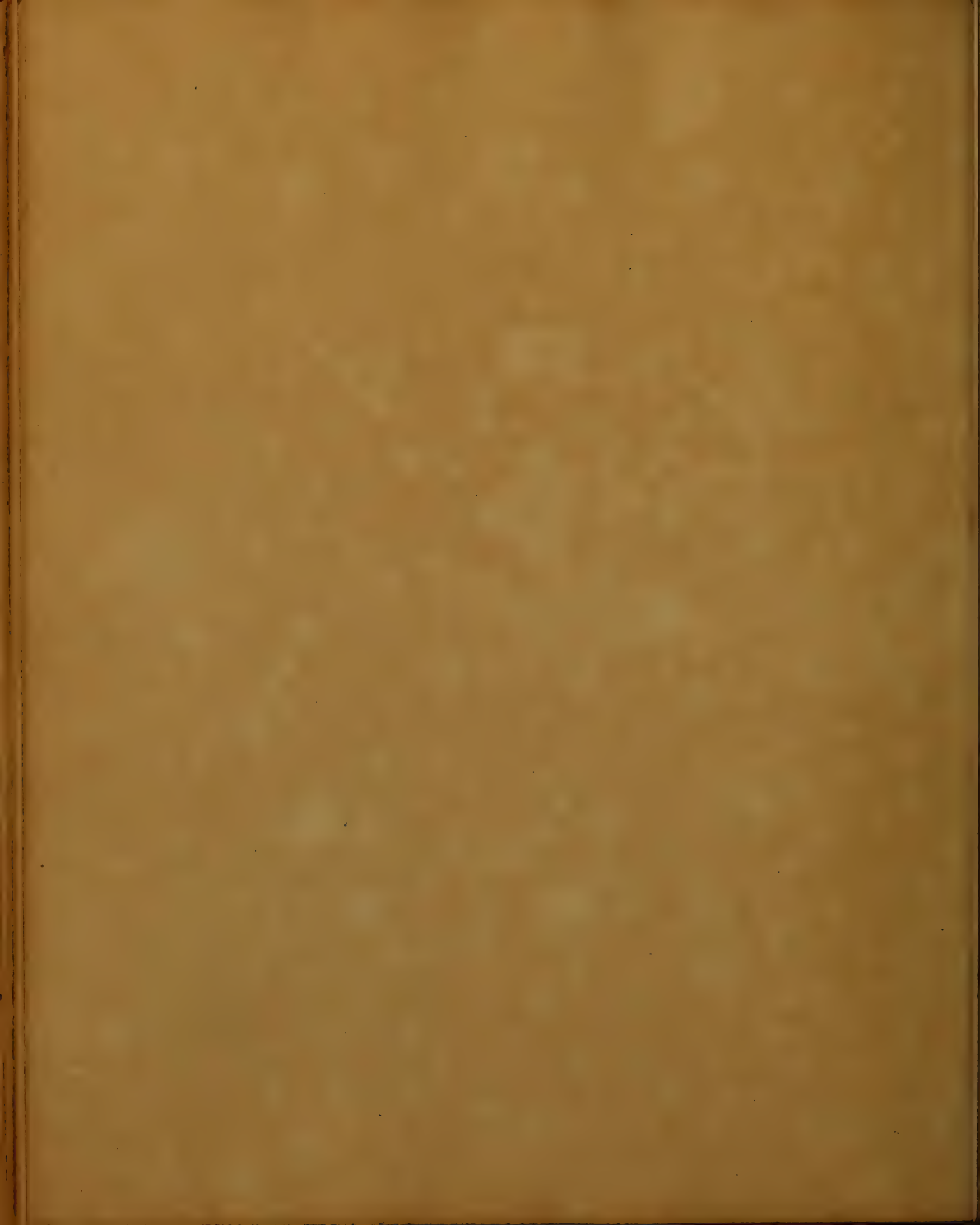




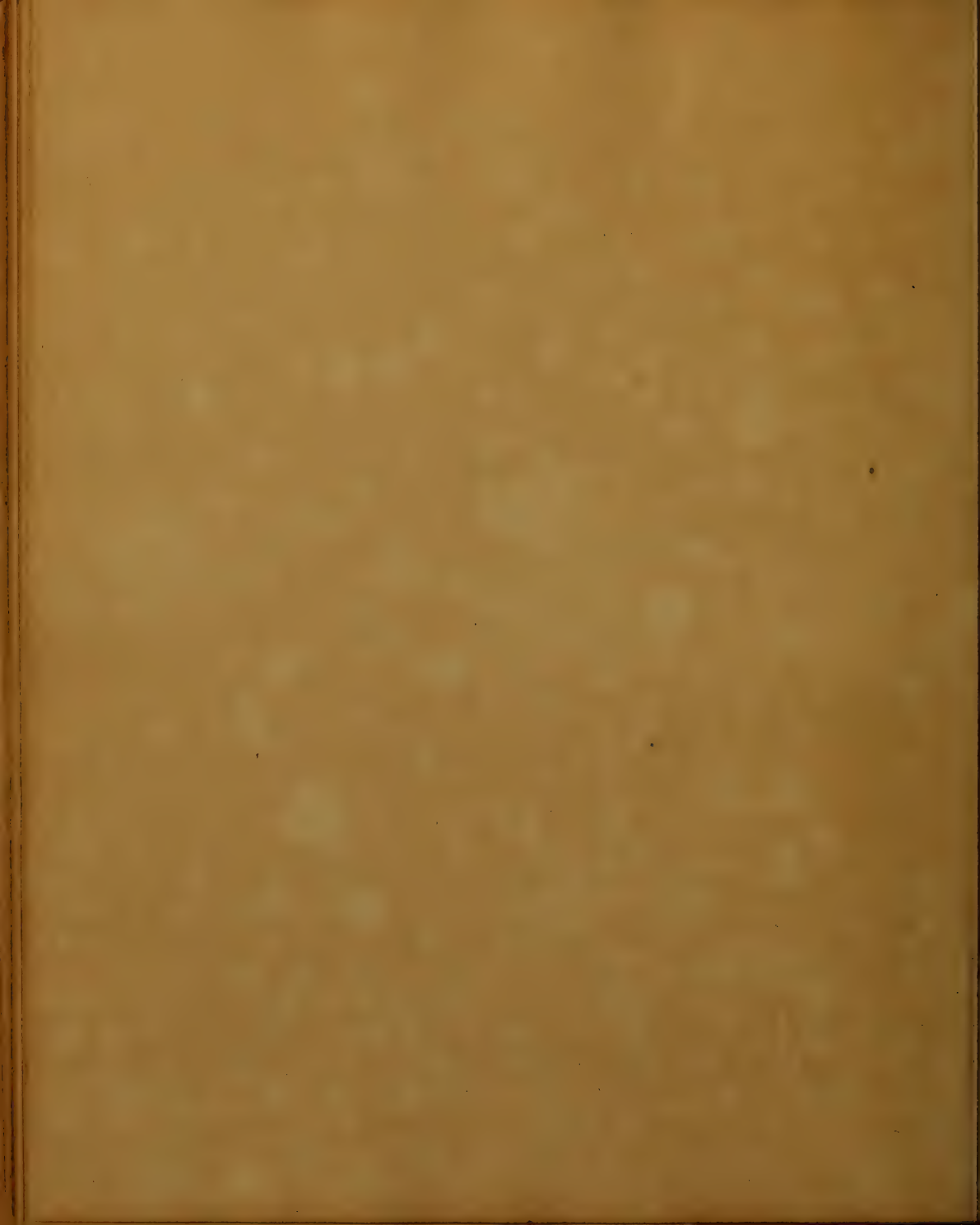








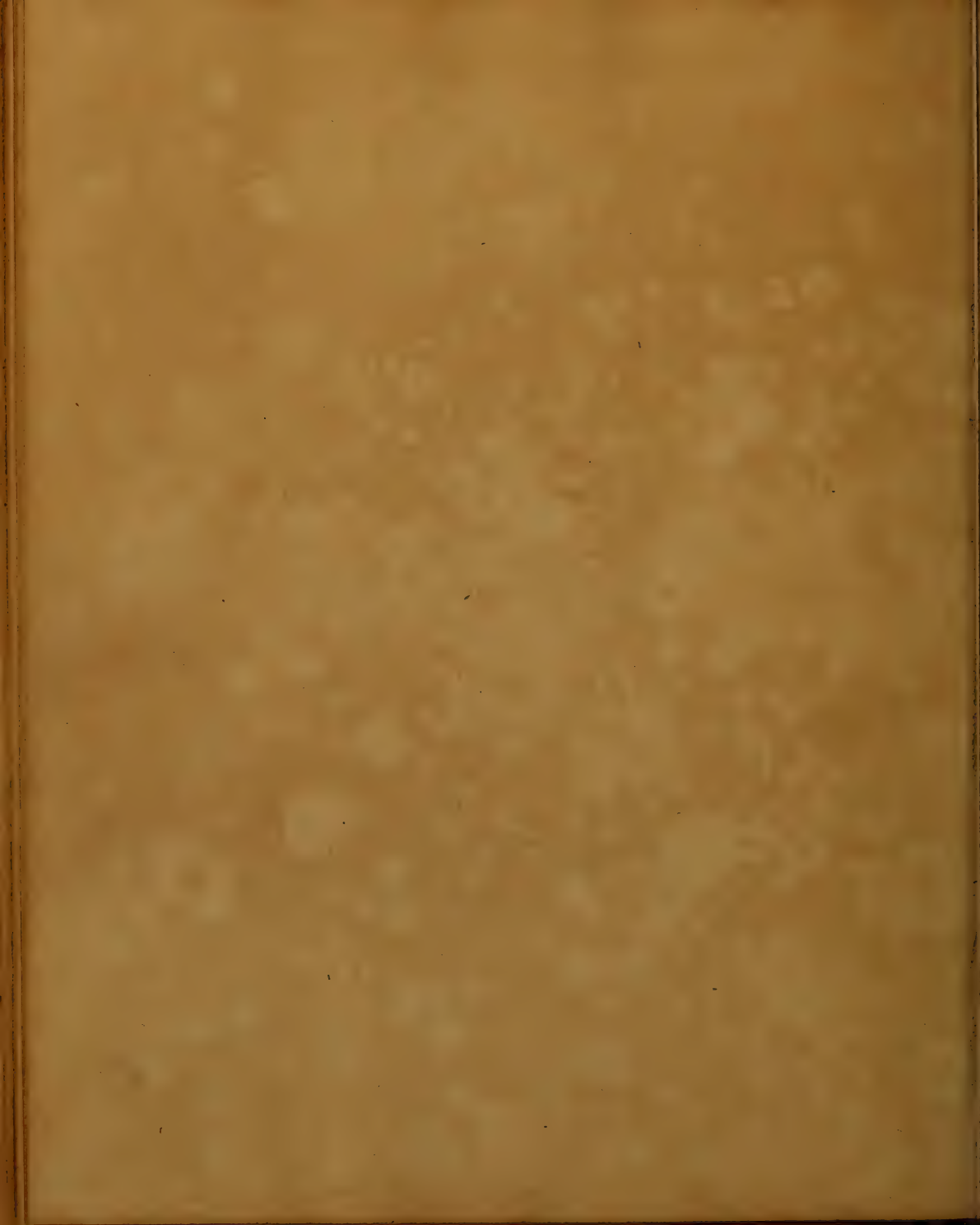








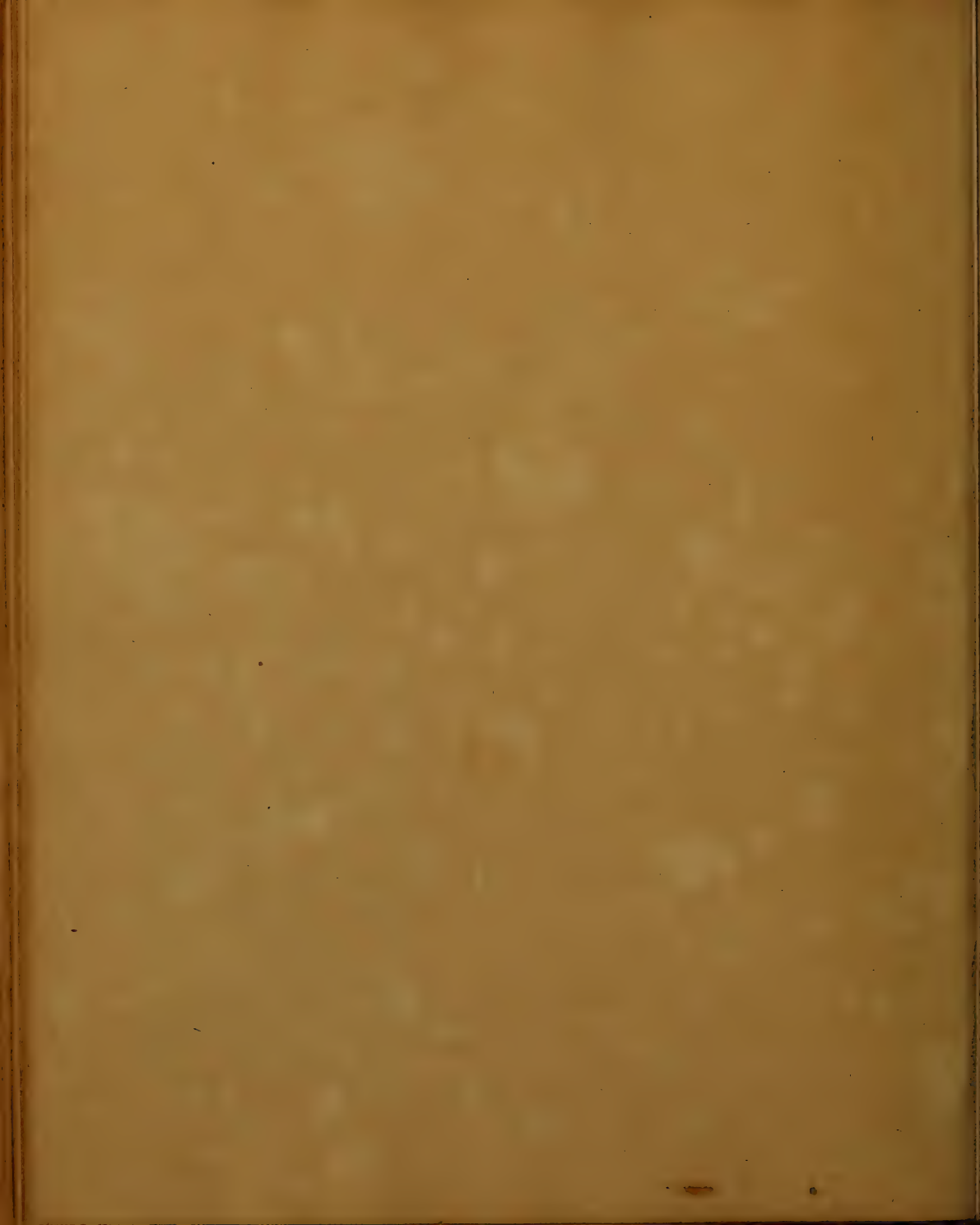








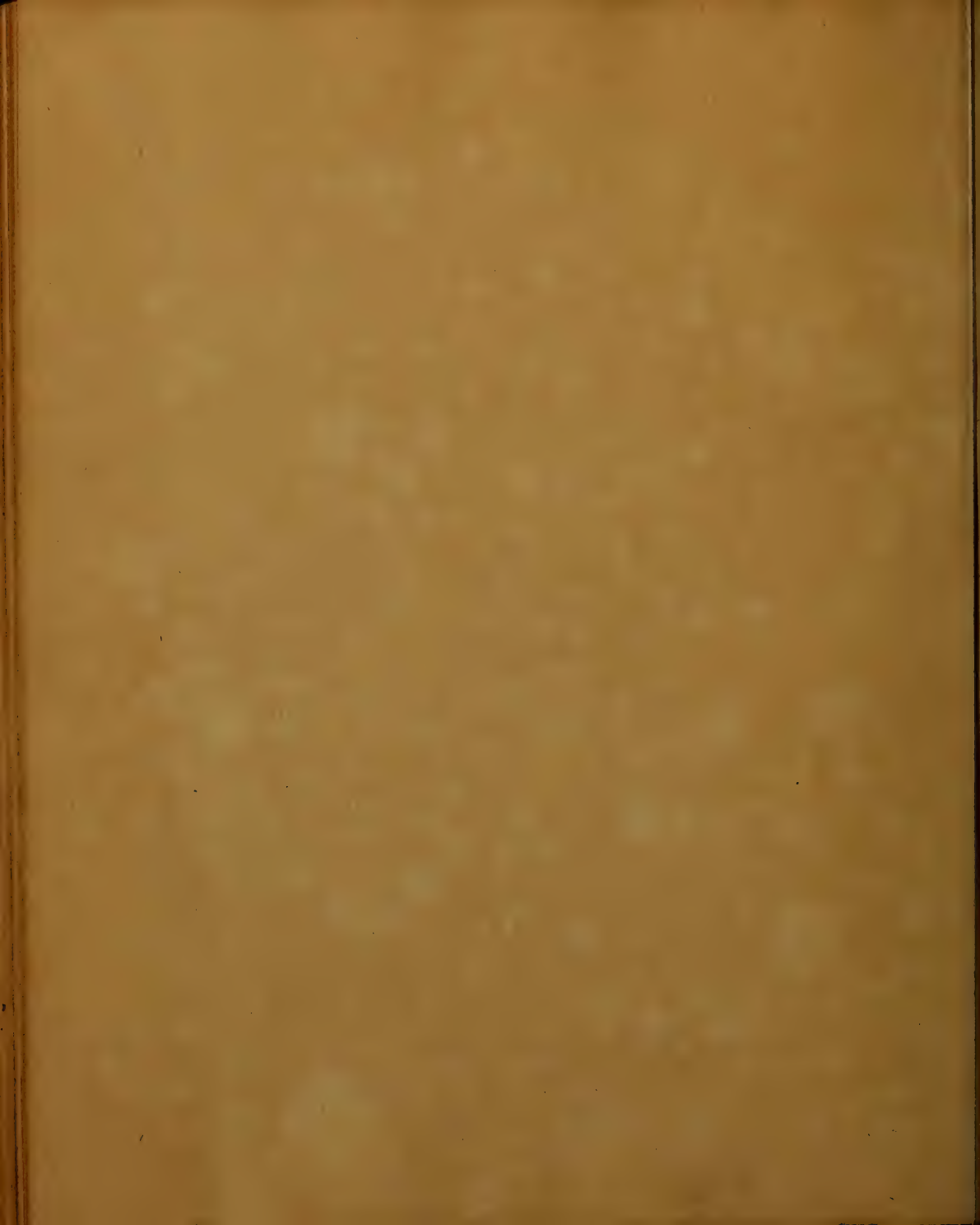




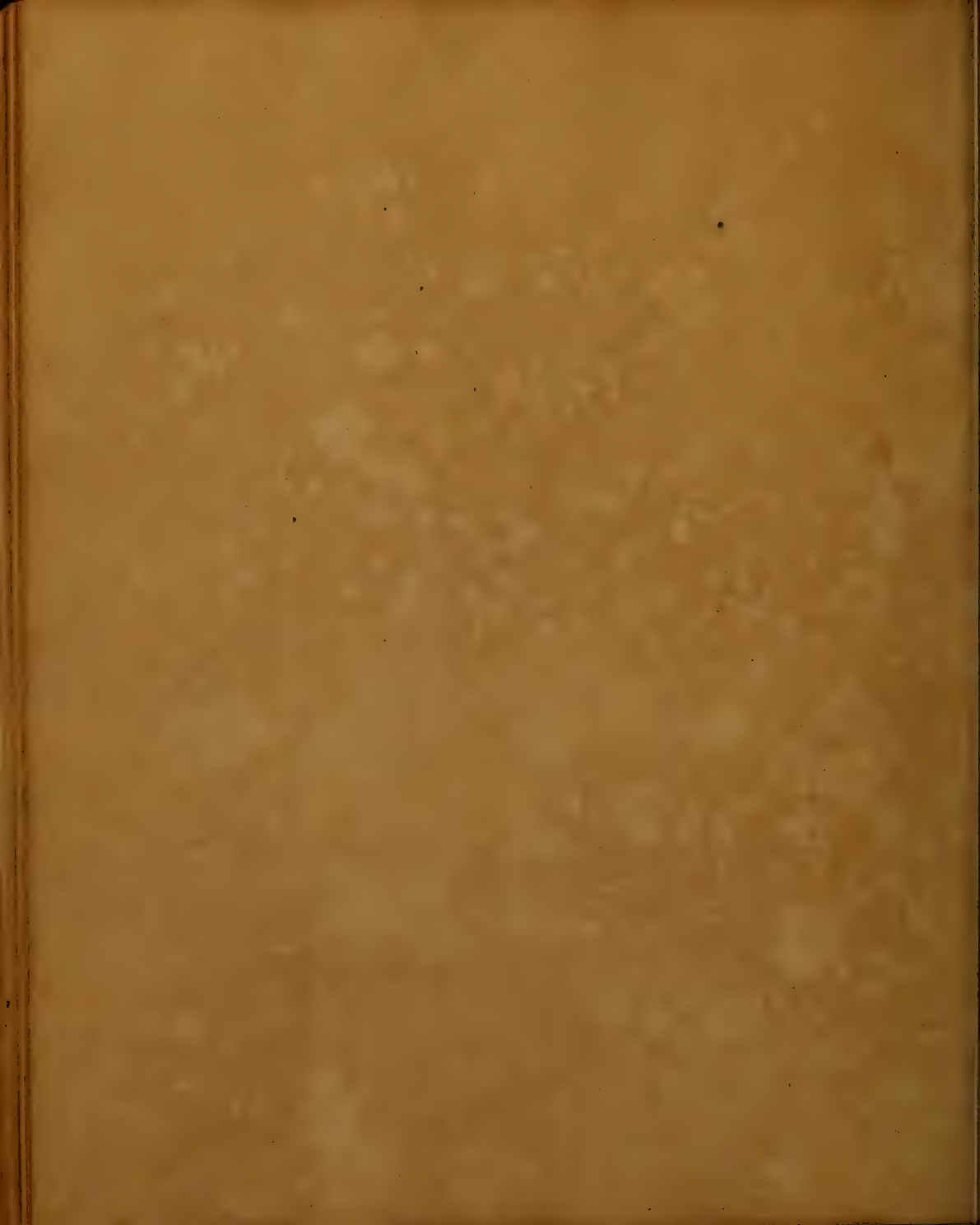




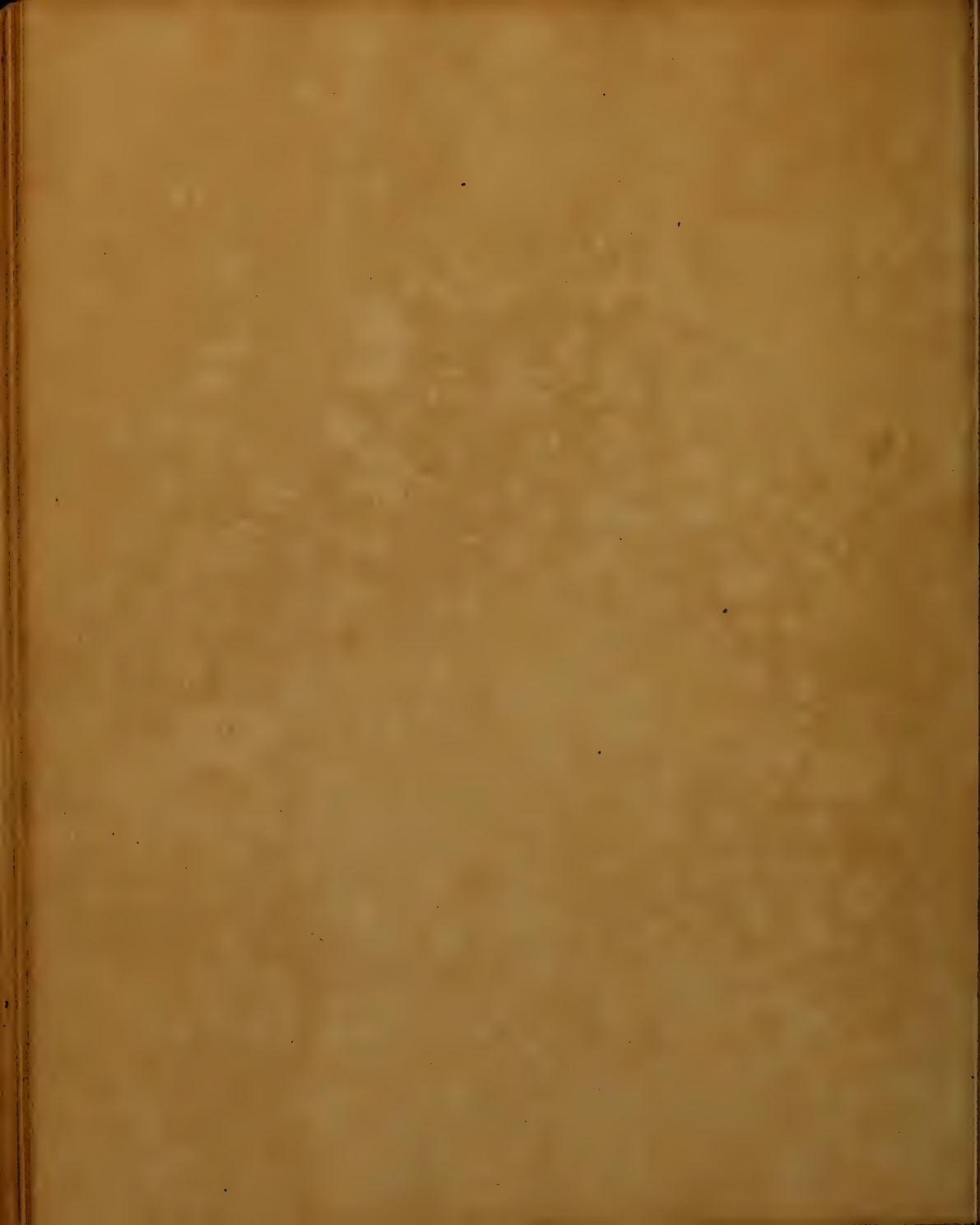








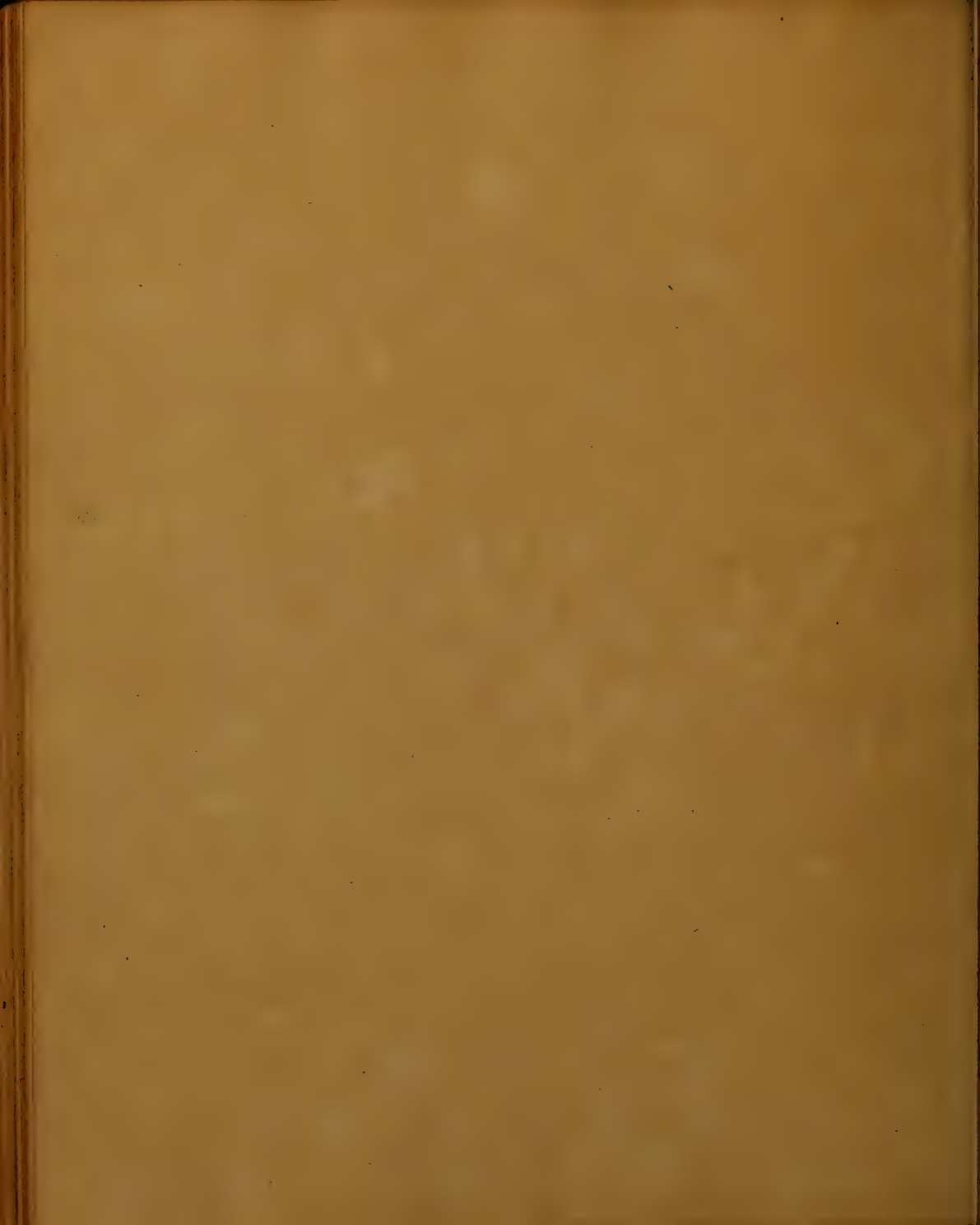




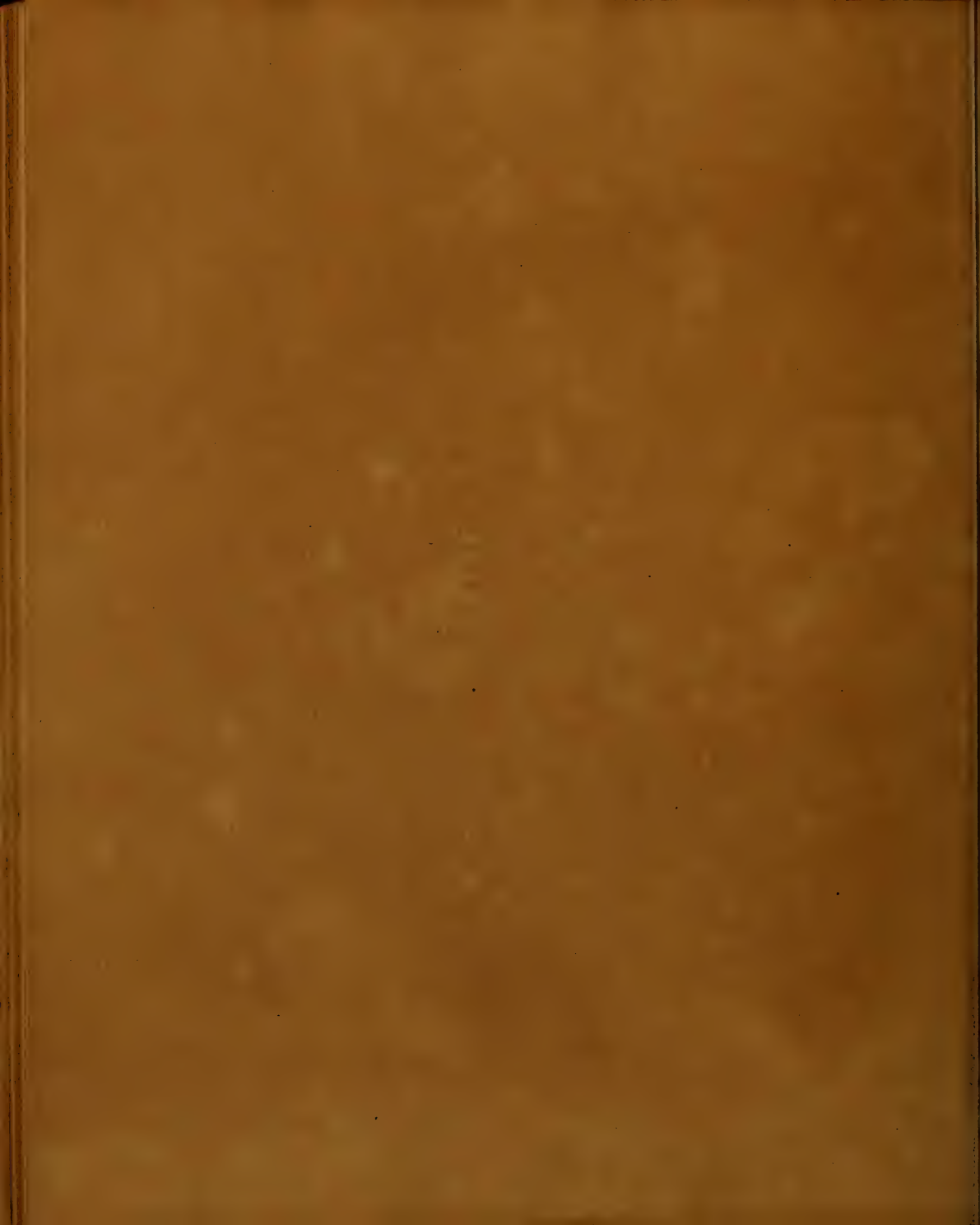




















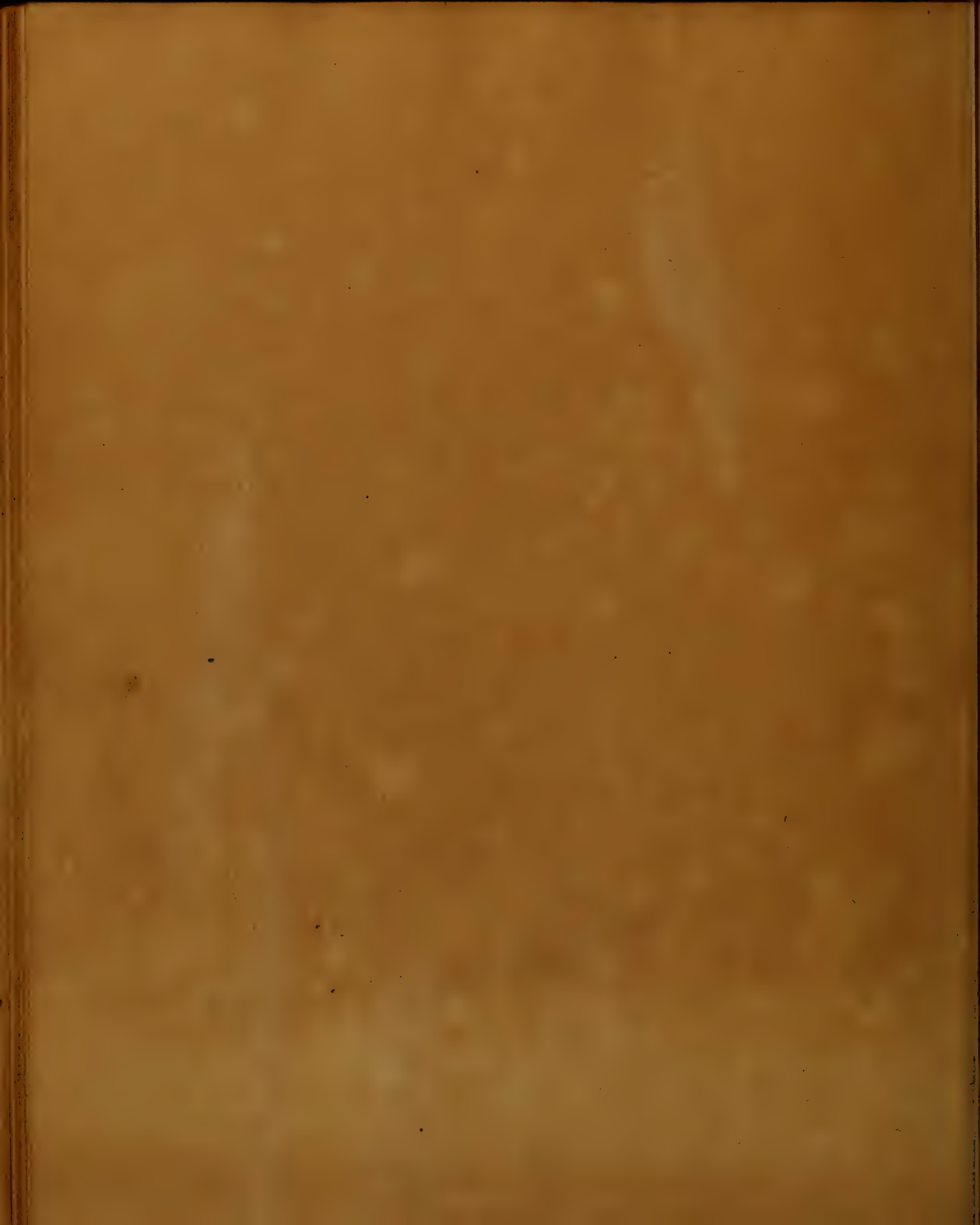




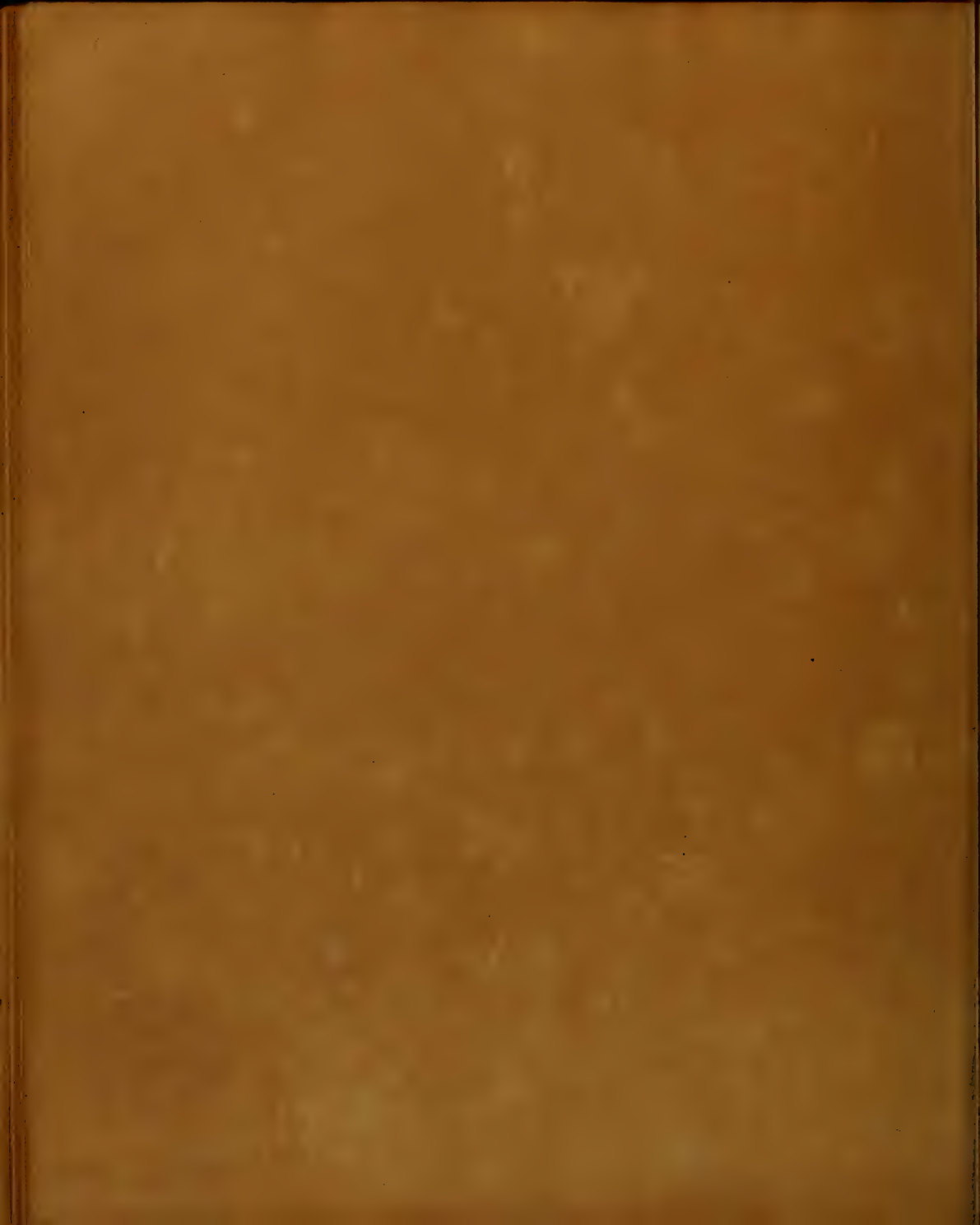












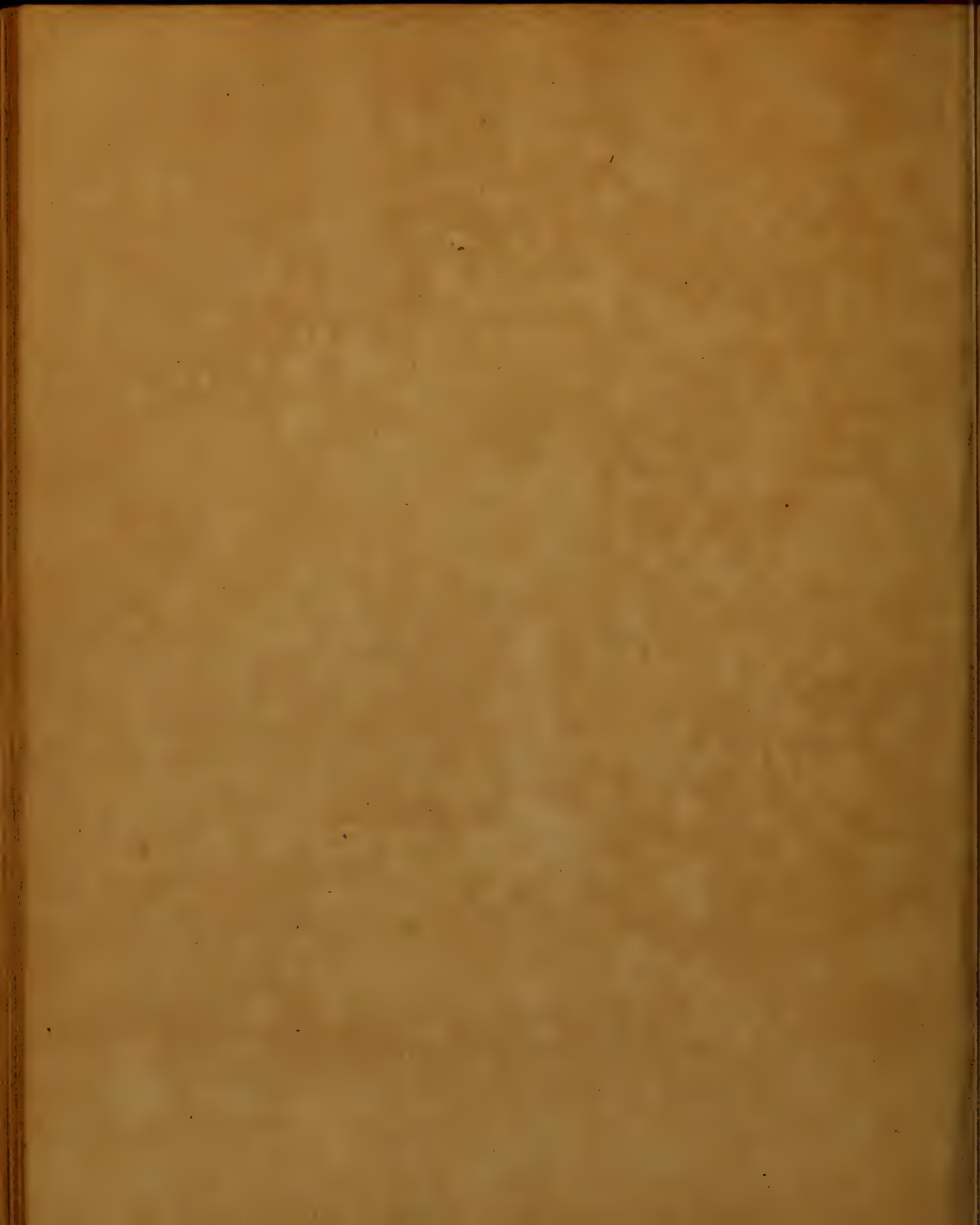








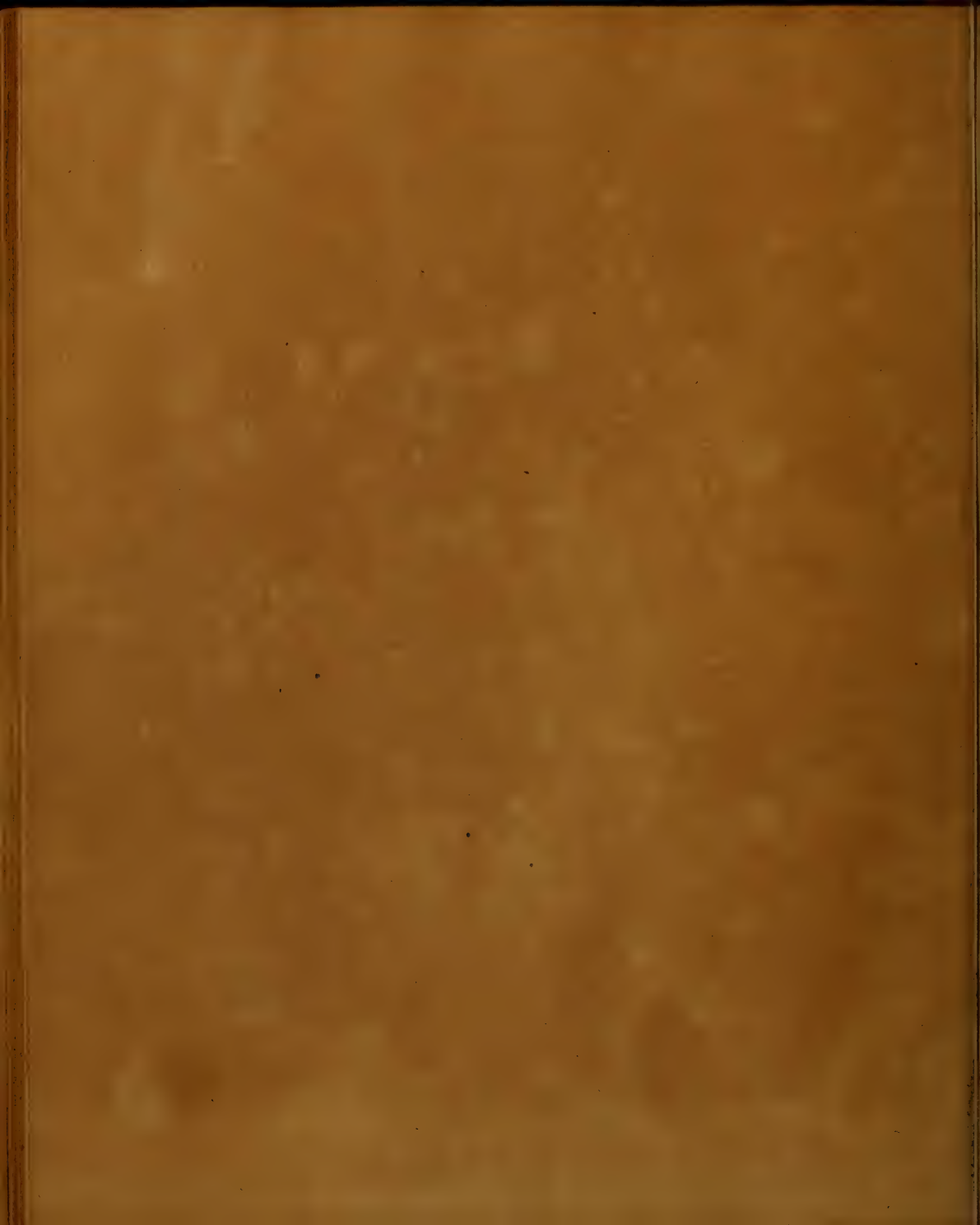


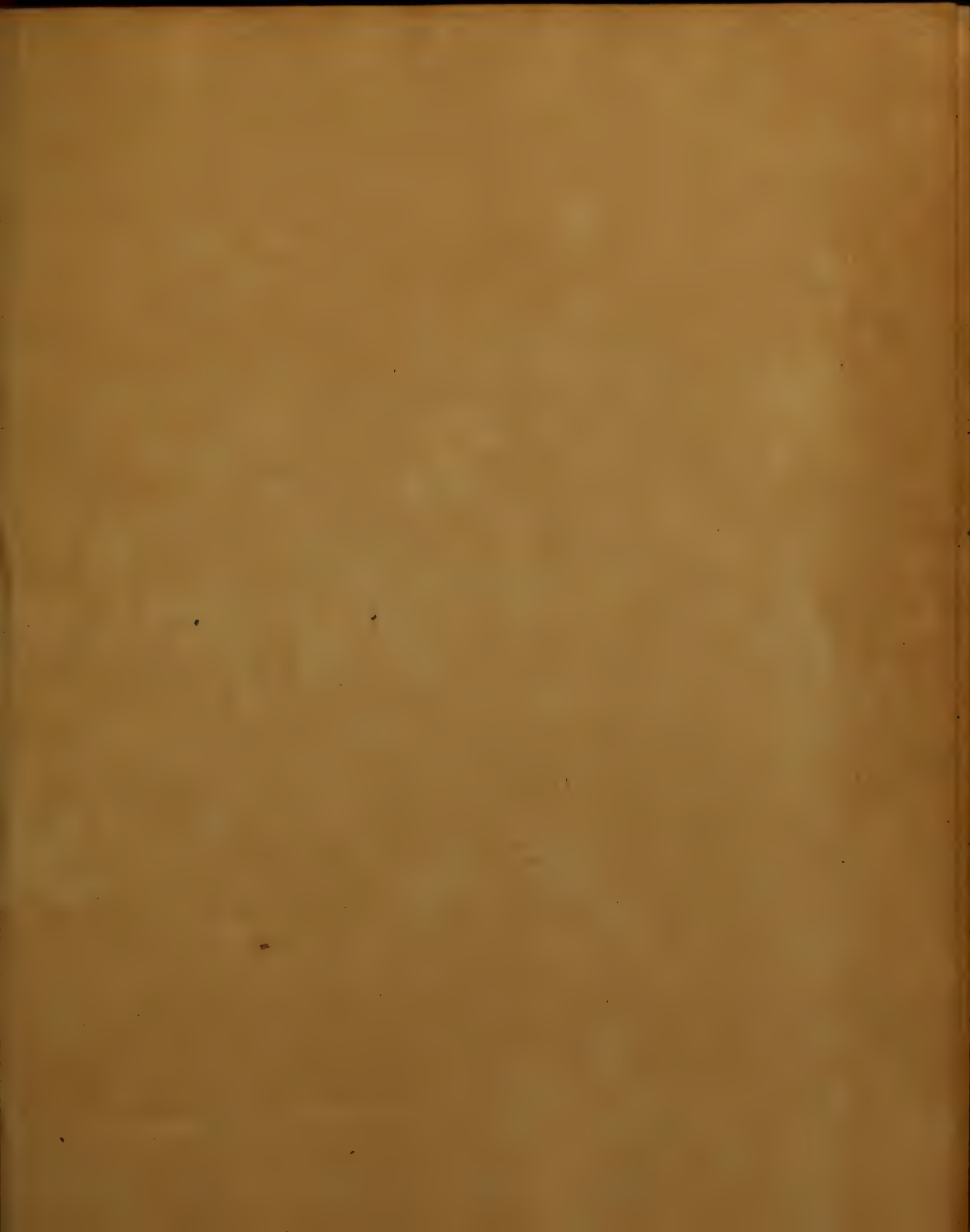


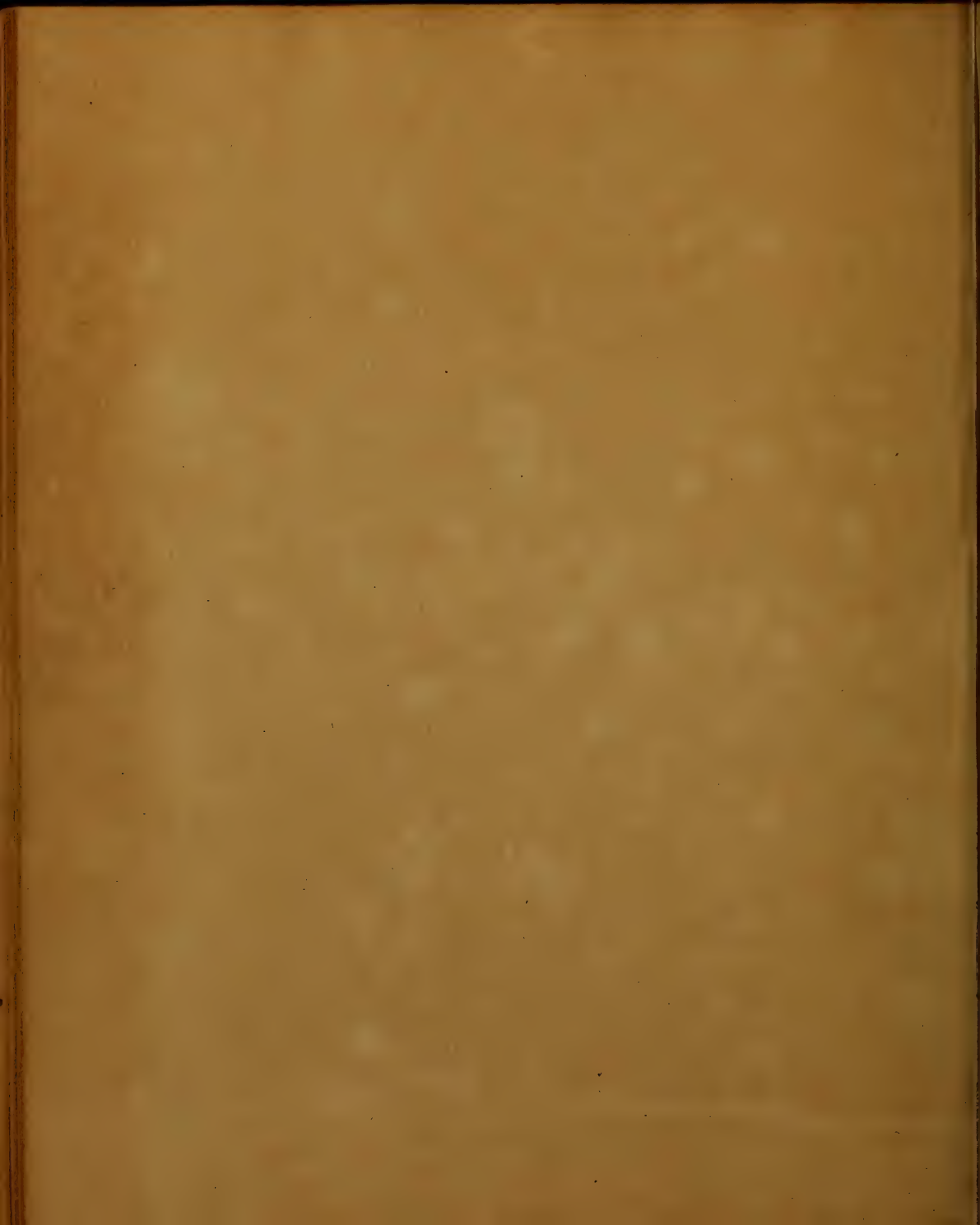


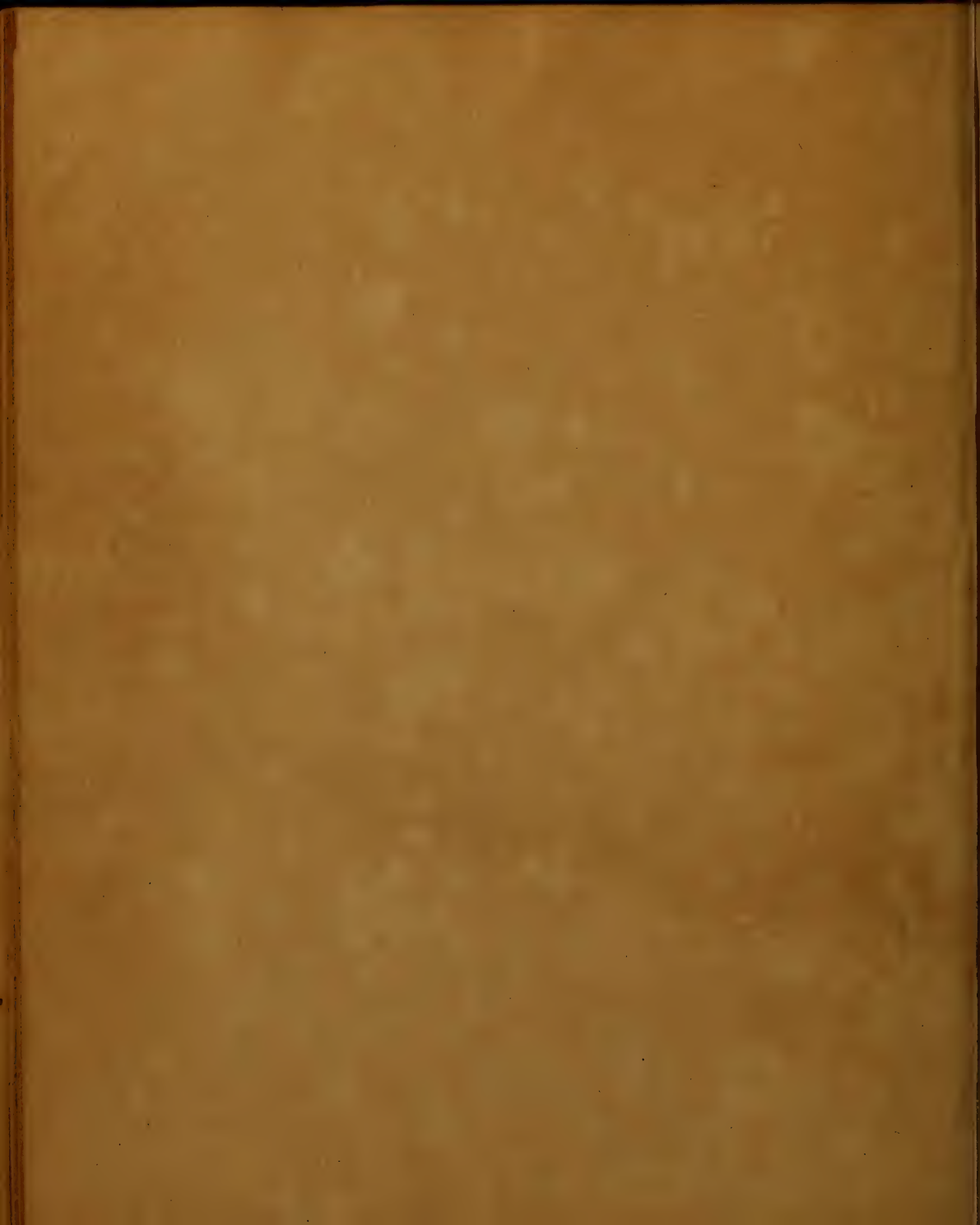




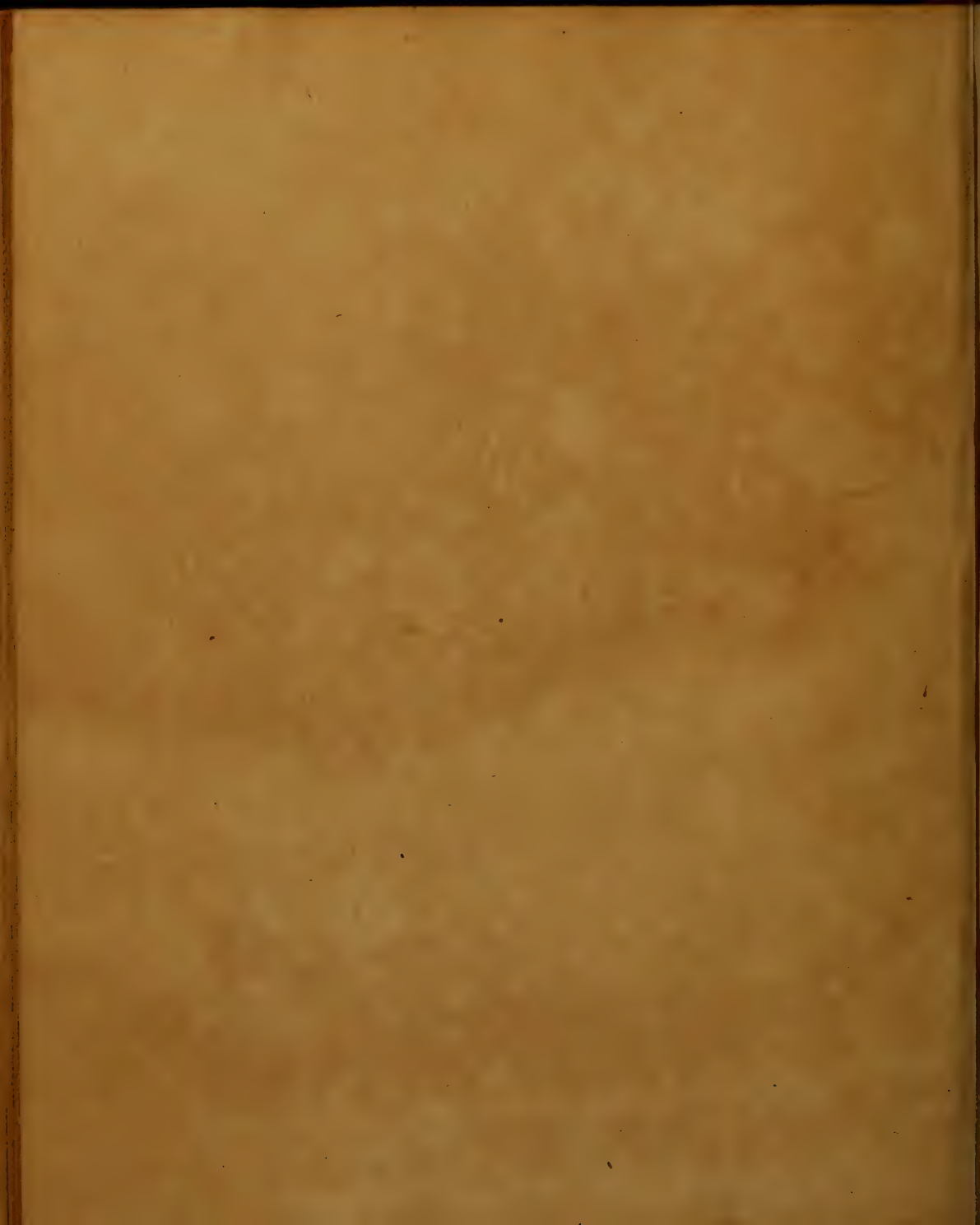


















Names of the contributing and

Names of the contributing and	Memberships	Date of Admission
J. Geddings M.D.	Honorary	Sept 1830
Henry A. Frost M.D.	Honorary	Sept 1830

Temporary members of the Med Soc of Aug 2d Ga

[illegible]

Names of the Contributing & Honorary

Membership. Date of Admission.

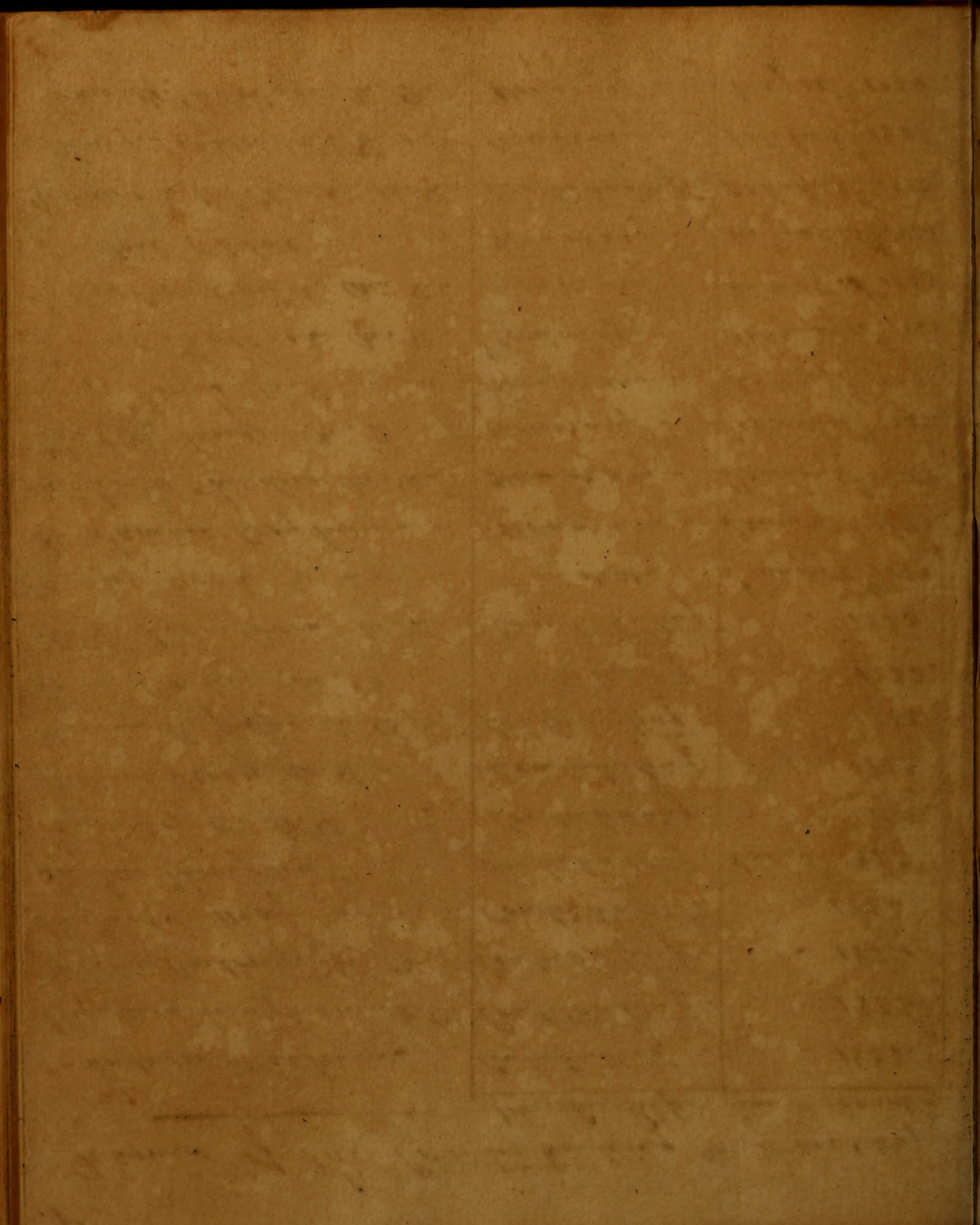
Asa H. Porter M. D.	Honorary	May 12 th 1824.
Dr Lewis Thompson ..	Contributing	April 14 th 1824
William C. Daniel M. D.	Honorary ..	October 13 th 1824.
Augustus C. Baldwin M. D.	Contributing ..	Decemb. 5 th 1826.
Dr. C. Leavensworth M. D.	Contributing	Decemb. 5 th 1826
R. Bradford - M. D.	Contributing	Decemb. 5 th 1826
S. S. Hull M. D. ..	Contributing	Decemb. 12 th 1827
Wm. H. Coe - M. D. ..	Contributing -	Decemb. 12 th 1828
Charles Sturges, M. D. ..	Contributing ..	Decemb. 10 th 1828.
Asa J. Howard, M. D. ..	Contributing -	Decemb. 10 th 1828.
James B. Washburn M. D.	Contributing	Feb. 11 th 1829.
Francis M. Robinson M. D.	Contributing	May 12 th 1830.
Dr. S. Wadsworth ..	Honorary -	June 9 th 1830.
Henry Branhams M. D.	Honorary -	June 9 th 1830
William B. Rogers M. D.	Honorary -	June 9 th 1830
S. H. Dickson - M. D.	Honorary -	June 9 th 1830
John C. Halbrook M. D.	Honorary -	June 9 th 1830
Asa H. Chapman M. D.	Honorary -	June 9 th 1830
William Gibson, M. D.	Honorary -	June 9 th 1830
Eliza H. Mead M. D.	Honorary.	June 9 th 1830
John M. Gardner M. D.	Contributing	July 15 th 1830

Members of the Medical Society of August 28, 1884.
The signed Expected Withdrawn Name -

[illegible]

Names of the Contributing & Honorary Members - Time of admission

Dr Anderson Mathews	Contributing	" " 1822
Wm. Cunningham M.D.	Contributing	" " 1822
Wilton Antony M.D.	Contributing	" " 1822
Dr John May	Contributing	" " 1822
Dr Jas. Thompson	Contributing	Dec-3 ^d 1823
John Scott M.D.	Contributing	" " 1822
William Savage M.D.	Contributing	" " 1822
William V. Young M.D.	Contributing	" " 1822
John Carter M.D.	Contributing	" " 1823
B. L. Thompson M.D.	Contributing	" " 1823
Daniel Hook M.D.	Honorary	January 8 th 1823
Dr Samuel Bayliss	Honorary	January 8 th 1823
Nicholas Childs M.D.	Honorary	January 8 th 1823
Chas. D. Briggs M.D.	Honorary	February 12 th 1823
Wm. Jones M.D.	Honorary	April 9 th 1823
Samuel Hollock M.D.	Honorary	February 12 th 1823
James Broadfield M.D.	Honorary	August 18 th 1823
Dr Paul Abbat	Honorary	August 13 th 1823
Wm. H. B. Clark M.D.	Contributing	October 8 th 1823
Henry Jackson M.D.	Honorary	October 8 th 1823
John B. Davidge M.D.	Honorary	May 12 th 1824



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